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Mr. Lovaud presents his respects
to Mr Louis, and requests his
acceptance of this book.

London
Patton street
No 19

April 25. 1777.

St Zoach. May 1777.

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APPENDIX

TO THE

STATE OF THE PRISONS

IN

ENGLAND AND WALES,

&c.

BY JOHN HOWARD, F.R.S.

CONTAINING A FARTHER ACCOUNT OF

FOREIGN PRISONS AND HOSPITALS,

WITH ADDITIONAL REMARKS ON THE

PRISONS OF THIS COUNTRY.

Parum eſt coercere Improbos Pœna,
niſi Probos efficias Diſciplina.

WARRINGTON,
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APPENDIX

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APPENDIX.

THE Houſe of Commons having taken under conſideration the regulation of priſons, I thought myſelf bound, by the promiſe made in the concluſion of my late publication, to collect ſuch farther hints as I might be able to procure in ſeveral foreign Territories there mentioned. I therefore viſited *them* and ſome *other* countries, and ſhall ſubjoin thoſe remarks which ſeemed moſt worthy of attention.

In the Draught of a Bill "to puniſh by Impriſonment and Hard "Labour, certain Offenders; and to eſtabliſh proper Places for their "Reception *," the plan was formed on the Raſp and Spin-houſes in *Holland*. This made me more ſolicitous to gain the beſt information, by a freſh inſpection, and by converſation with intelligent men. In purſuance of this deſign, I went to Holland in April 1778, and cheerfully entered on the intended buſineſs of my journey at

* This has ſince paſſed into an Act, 19th George III. Cap. LXXIV.

ROTTERDAM,

STADT-HOUSE. WHERE I reviſited the Stadt-houſe priſon, in which were *no debtors* in either of the three rooms. When there are any, they are alimented at one fixed ſum, viz. ſixteen ſtivers.* There are ſeven rooms for criminals or diſorderly perſons. One of them is called the *condemned* room, into which a criminal is put fourteen days before his final ſentence; and immediately after the ſentence, he is executed with a ſolemnity very ſtriking to the common people. In three of the rooms, were three perſons confined for a limited time for ſome ſmall offences, and kept to bread and water. Their daily allowance was from four to five ſtivers, and their pitcher was filled with *water* three times a day; but the other criminals had their pitcher filled once a day with *beer*, and their allowance was from nine to ten ſtivers. There were caſes with thick ſtraw mats, and two or three coverlids to each.

RASP-HOUSE. IN the Raſp-houſe (or Spin-houſe, as it ſhould more properly be called) the *thirty-eight men* who were there, were ſpinning, except *two* who were cutting or raſping logwood, and a *few* who were carding wool, making fiſhing-nets, and ſorting coffee-berries. The *women* were all employed in ſpinning, carding, or winding at a great wheel. They were clean, and appeared healthy and well. I obſerved the ceiling

* A GUINEA 252 d. is = 11 guilders 11 ſtivers = 231 ſtivers (for 20 ſtivers is a guilder) therefore ſtivers are to pence as $\frac{231}{252} = \frac{11}{12}$: i. e. 11 ſtivers is equal to a ſhilling.

to

to be white: one of the directors informed me that it was white-waſhed regularly twice a year. ROTTERDAM RASP-HOUSE.

THE *men* were more ſeparated than the *women*, into rooms which meaſured about fourteen feet by ſeventeen, and each of which contained only four or five. For preventing combinations, two of them are removed every ten or fourteen days, to different companies. In thoſe rooms were ſome *Jews*, whoſe dinner was not *pork*, as was that of the other priſoners, but *mutton*, which their ſociety in the city ſent them, with a ſlice of white bread, by permiſſion of one of the five regents or inſpectors. *

THE whipping-poſt is in the middle of the yard, in full view of the *men* criminals. For the more refractory, there are dark rooms, but not dungeons: in one of theſe, on ſhutting the door on myſelf, I found no dampneſs. My conductor obſerved, that the floor was raiſed to preſerve it dry. Here they are allowed no bedding, and are kept to bread and water, which is given them at an aperture in the door. Their confinement is for ſix, eight, ten, or fourteen days.

THE keeper has a ſalary from the city, of four hundred florins or guilders *per annum*, † and alſo a houſe, victuals and drink, firing and candle, and one ſeventh part of the produce of all the labour of the priſoners; ſo that it is his intereſt to ſee that the work be well per-

* As I was there at one o'clock, the time of the diſtribution, I obſerved that the bread was all cut in ſlices: this prevents thoſe conteſts or frauds which ſometimes happen where priſoners meſs together, and the bread is given out in one loaf, as I ſaw on board the hulks in the Thames, where one loaf was given to ſix perſons.

† About £36.

formed:

ROTTERDAM RASP-HOUSE.

formed: yet as the *quantum* is fixed by the regents, it is not in his power to be a cruel taſk-maſter. The manner of dieting the priſoners ſeemed to me worthy of being inſerted at length in the note below*.

BEING at *Rotterdam* on a Sunday, I was deſirous of ſeeing, whether there was ſuch diſſipation in their priſons, as there is in ours, on that day.

* REGULATION for the daily diet, at the Raſp-houſe at Rotterdam.

SUNDAY Dinner. Each man has a meſs of boiled grout, with butter or kitchen-ſtuff; a piece of cheeſe or butter, with a quarter of a pound of rye bread.

Ditto ditto. Each boy, woman, or ſuch as only work half-taſk, a meſs of grout, as above; a piece of cheeſe or butter, with one ſixth of a pound of rye bread.

Ditto Supper. Each man a bowl of new milk boiled with barley or flour, with a piece of cheeſe, and one fourth of a pound of rye bread.

Ditto ditto. Each boy, woman, or ſuch as only do half-taſk, the bowl of ſweet milk as above, but no bread or cheeſe.

MONDAY Breakfaſt. Each man half a pound of rye bread with cheeſe or butter. Each boy, woman, or half-taſked, one fourth of a pound of rye bread with butter or cheeſe.

N. B. Breakfaſt through the week, is the ſame as above.

MONDAY Dinner. Each man half a pound of meat, or one ſixth of a pound of pork without bone; half a pound of rye bread, with a bowl of boiled carrots, cabbage or greens.

Ditto ditto. Each boy, woman, or half-taſked, one third of a pound of meat, or one eighth of a pound of pork without bone, three eighths of a pound of rye bread, with a bowl of boiled carrots, cabbage or greens.

TUESDAY Dinner. For all, boiled gray peaſe, with one fourth of a pound of rye bread; the men have, beſides, each a piece of cheeſe.

WEDNESDAY Dinner. Each man a bowl of peaſe porridge, with three eighths of a pound of rye bread and a piece of cheeſe.

Ditto ditto. Each boy, woman, or half-taſked, a bowl of peaſe porridge, one fourth of a pound of rye bread, with a piece of cheeſe.

THURSDAY Dinner. Each man, one third of a pound of meat, or one eighth of a pound of pork without bone; two ſlices of rye bread, weighing together half a pound, with a bowl of barley broth.

THURSDAY

day. The public ſervice at the Raſp-houſe began at half after one o'clock. The audience conſiſted of about thirty or forty inhabitants of the town, Mr. *Schumaker* the preſiding regent, the head-keeper and his family, and three under-keepers, beſides the priſoners. The number of *women* priſoners was about forty, who were ſeparated from the reſt of the congregation by a wooden paliſade, and ſeated on benches

ROTTERDAM RASP-HOUSE.

THURSDAY Dinner. Boys, or men who only do half-taſk, one fourth of a pound of meat, or one twelfth of a pound of pork without bone; two ſlices of rye bread, weighing together three eighths of a pound, with each a bowl of barley broth.

Ditto ditto. The women, no meat or pork; each a bowl of barley broth, with three eighths of a pound of rye bread with butter or cheeſe.

FRIDAY Dinner. Each man a bowl of kidney-bean porridge; three eighths of a pound of rye bread with cheeſe.

Ditto ditto. Each boy, woman, or half-taſked, the meſs of kidney-bean porridge; one fourth of a pound of rye bread with cheeſe.

SATURDAY Dinner. Each man a bowl of boiled peaſe, with butter and vinegar ſauce; boys, women and half-taſked, have the ſame allowance; and *all* have the ſame allowance of rye bread and cheeſe as on the Fridays.

THE conſtant ſupper, on week days, for all, is butter milk boiled with barley or grout till thick enough to be eaten without bread; to this, each man has one fourth of a pound of rye bread with cheeſe; the boys, women and half-taſked have only a meſs of the butter milk, but no bread or cheeſe.

	Cans.
EACH man has, during the three ſummer months, daily, of beer, - -	$2\frac{1}{2}$
and during the three winter months, ditto ditto - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$
and during the remaining ſix months, ditto ditto - -	2
Boys, women and half-taſked for the three ſummer months, each, daily,	$1\frac{1}{2}$
and for the remaining nine months, - ditto ditto -	1

IN the foregoing regulation for diet, no alteration is to be made, unleſs when fiſh ſhall be extraordinarily cheap and plentiful, all the priſoners may be indulged with one meal, provided with the conſent of all the regents, or of a majority of them.

raiſed

ROTTERDAM RASP-HOUSE.

raiſed one above another. They were all clean and neat; had nothing diſtinguiſhing in their dreſs, but were without hats. While they ſtood up during prayer, they held up their aprons to cover their faces. The *men* were neat, dreſſed in brown coats, had been ſhaved, had clean ſhirts (which were moſt of them chequed), clean ſtockings, and wore handkerchiefs about their necks. They alſo were ſeated on raiſed benches, in a room out of the chapel, and ſeparated from it by an iron grating, from the top of the room to the bottom, ſo wide that all the audience, except the female priſoners, had them full in view. The keeper's ſeat adjoins to this grating, and two of his ſervants, who are turnkeys, ſat obſerving their behaviour.

THE chaplain, after a ſhort prayer, preached extempore; then, the *men* convicts joined in ſinging, moſt of them having books. When the chaplain had prayed again, he catechiſed for about three quarters of an hour. It being the *women*'s turn that Sunday, ſix of them ſtood up, one after another, and made the reſponſes, which the chaplain explained to them. After this he prayed, and the ſervice concluded by ſinging the fifty-firſt Pſalm. The decent behaviour and attention of the audience, evidently proved that the ſervice, though of two hours and an half, was not tedious or diſagreeable.

DURING the time of catechiſing, the head-keeper and one of his ſervants went out, to inſpect the empty wards, and to ſearch whether any tools or inſtruments were concealed. The keeper returned to his ſeat in an hour. At the end of the ſervice, the *women* paſſed by the regent's ſeat;* and when they were gone, he went into the court

* THE ſeat is large enough for all the five regents or inſpectors: but only *one* is obliged to attend, and this they do by rotation.

to

to ſee the *men* go to their ſeveral wards, four or five together,* that number only being let out a time. After they were all locked up, he went to each window, and converſed with them. Many of them returned their thanks for the abridgment of their term of confinement, as this was juſt before the time for electing new magiſtrates. One or two, who had been at ſea, intreated to go in any capacity to *India*, as is ſometimes permitted. He afterwards went to the grates of the *women*'s wards, and converſed with them; and gave the *catechumens* ſome token of his approbation. ROTTERDAM RASP-HOUSE.

I CANNOT forbear cloſing this account, with mentioning the ardent wiſhes it inſpired in me, that *our* priſons alſo, inſtead of ecchoing with profaneneſs and blaſphemy, might hereafter reſound with the offices of religious worſhip; and prove, like theſe, the happy means of awakening many to a ſenſe of their *duty* to *God* and *man*.

AT *La Porte*, the priſon at *Goude*, there is a ſmall room for *debtors*, which the keeper informed me had not been occupied ſince 1761. There are many *(octagon)* rooms, but all empty: ſome are aſſigned to thoſe who are committed for ſmall offences, and kept to bread and water, for which there is an allowance to each of them of three ſtivers a day.—In the *Spin-houſe* the priſoners were all employed in carding and ſpinning wool for ſtockings. On obſerving little towels hanging in one room, they told me, that each of them had one clean every week. Here were ſome priſoners from the *Hague*, and other towns which have no raſp-houſes, who were admitted at a ſtipulated GOUDE.

* THEY were not chained, for no irons are here uſed.

GOUDE. annual ſum, of about a hundred and ten florins for each, beſides fifteen for cloathing.—Near this city is incloſed a triangular gallows, with an inſcription over the gate,

Recte faciendo neminem timeas.

The beſt tranſlation of which may be the words of *Scripture*,

" The righteous is bold as a lion."

HARLEM SPIN-HOUSE. AT *Harlem*, the Spin-houſe (which is the *work-houſe* or *poor-houſe*) being old, is not ſo airy and commodious as modern buildings. Here were about thirty *male* and fifteen *female* offenders. The latter were at work with the *mother* (as they call her) making and mending the linen of the houſe. The former were weaving coarſe linen, in which, at the diſtance of every ſix inches, there was a blue ſtripe, to diſtinguiſh the linen of the houſe, and to prevent its being in any manner diſpoſed of elſewhere. One perſon was working at a loom on flowered ſilk damaſk, becauſe that had been his former trade. Taylors were alſo employed in the way of their profeſſion. The room in which the women worked, and that in which they ſlept, were quite clean. Each bed had two perſons allotted to it, and they were all allowed ſheets. The poor here, as in other *work-houſes* in *Holland*, were cleanly and decently clad.

HARLEM HOSPITAL. IN this city is a noble *hoſpital*, airy and ſpacious, called *the Proeveniers*, in which the perſons admitted are decently provided with meat, drink and lodging during their lives, and a burying-place at their deceaſe. Perſons of all ages from twenty to the moſt advanced period are admitted, though it is not common for any under forty to apply

HARLEM HOSPITAL.

apply for admiſſion. At entrance, each perſon pays a greater or ſmaller ſum, according to his age, as by the table in the note.* A common table is provided for all who are not ſick or infirm. If any, after reſiding ſome time, chooſe to have their victuals brought to their rooms, rather than eat in common, they muſt pay for that privilege according to their age, one fifth part of the ſum that would be required for admiſſion at that age. For example, if a perſon of ſeventy years of age chooſes to eat in his apartments, he muſt pay one fifth of the admiſſion money required at the age of ſeventy, namely, four hundred and twenty florins.

IT often happens that there are not vacant places, when perſons deſire admiſſion. But many ſecure places before a vacancy, by paying two hundred florins in advance of their entrance money; in conſequence of which, their names are inſcribed in a liſt; and the money deducted from the ſum required when they enter.

* Age.	Sum.	Age.	Sum.	Age.	Sum.
	Florins.		Florins.		Florins.
20 —	5000	40 —	3900	60 —	2700
22 —	4900	42 —	3800	62 —	2600
24 —	4800	44 —	3700	64 —	2500
26 —	4700	46 —	3550	66 —	2350
28 —	4600	48 —	3450	68 —	2200
30 —	4500	50 —	3300	70 —	2100
32 —	4400	52 —	3150	72 —	1950
34 —	4300	54 —	3000	74 —	1890
36 —	4150	56 —	2900	76 —	1700
38 —	4050	58 —	2750	78 —	1600
				80 —	1500

HARLEM HOSPITAL.

THOSE who chooſe to leave the houſe entirely, receive, during the remainder of their lives, a certain, though very ſmall, intereſt of the ſum which they paid at admiſſion.*

AMSTERDAM STADT-HOUSE.

AT *Amſterdam* I more than once reviſited the priſons. At the *Stadt-houſe* were eighteen *debtors*; and there were five *criminals*, but their offences not being capital, all the ſtrong rooms under ground were empty. The *debtors* are on the ground-floor. I often converſed with them, and found that they were all alimented alike: the firſt fourteen days at eleven ſtivers *(a ſhilling)* a day; after that time at five ſtivers and a half. But this is paid to the gaoler, who has great profit out of it, as appeared from the daily allowance which I weighed ſeveral times. Each debtor has from the city one quart of beer daily, and turf for firing. The rooms were clean, though the priſoners are never out of them, unleſs twice in a year at the times of white-waſhing.

FROM a book containing the names and crimes of all who have been executed at *Amſterdam*, from January 1693 to the end of 1766, I find it neceſſary to retract the aſſertion "that for a hundred years "paſt there have not been executed, *communibus annis*, more than "one a year." From this publication, the following ſtate of executions at different periods are drawn.

From 1693 to 1735		(43 years)	288.
------ 1736 --	1745	(10 years)	20.
------ 1746 --	1766	(21 years)	28.

And I have been well informed, that in the three years preceding my laſt viſit, there was only one criminal executed, who was beheaded.

* FOR this account I am indebted to Dr. *Maclaine*, the worthy miniſter of the Engliſh church at the *Hague*.

And

AMSTERDAM.

An obſervation before eſcaped me, concerning the attention of the magiſtrates to the *children* of the *malefactors* who are executed. They are ſent to the orphan-houſe, and there brought up in induſtry, and not left deſtitute vagabonds, to become unhappy victims to the wickedneſs and folly of their parents.

Perhaps the computation which I have mentioned of two hundred and fifty thouſand inhabitants in this city may be too great;* though, if I miſtake not, Mr. *Karſſeboom*, ſome time ſince, eſtimated them at two hundred and forty-three thouſand; and of late, many Jews baniſhed from other countries have made an addition to the number. But Dr. *Price* reckons that they hardly amount to two hundred thouſand.†

RASP-HOUSE.

The four regents‡ who manage the *Raſp-houſe* are appointed by the burgomaſters, to whom they are accountable. The gaoler or *father*

* Deaths in 1776, - - 8982.
1777, - - 8939.

The numbers marked at the *Stadt-houſe*, when I was there in June 1778,

The firſt week, - - 121.
ſecond week, - - 138.

† See his Obſervations on Reverſionary Payments, p. 186, 187. 3d edition.

‡ It may be proper to mention, that theſe Regents have no ſalaries, but only ſome privileges and honorary diſtinctions; as exemption from the city watch; liberty of free entrance after one of the city gates is ſhut; and a deacon's ſeat in the church.

is

AMSTERDAM RASP-HOUSE.

is ſtrictly obliged to obey all the orders of the high-officer, the burgomaſters, and alſo of the regents. In no caſe may he, or any of his family, receive a gift from the priſoners or their friends, either before or after their enlargement. He muſt not entruſt a ſervant with the keys, but muſt himſelf carefully ſearch the convicts and their *cots*, or rooms, before he locks them up in the evening, at ſix o'clock in ſummer, and at four in winter. The father muſt never be abſent for a night, without ſpecial permiſſion. He is ſeverely puniſhed if any priſoner eſcapes. He muſt regiſter in order all acts concerning commitments and diſcharges, and produce them to the regents when required. Alſo he muſt keep an exact regiſter of the cloaths, and all other things which belong to thoſe confined.

THE regents aſſemble in the houſe at four o'clock every Wedneſday afternoon, to collect and examine the tranſactions of the preceding week. They appoint a ſervant to give any neceſſary aſſiſtance to the father, and particularly to cut the ſlices of bread for the priſoners; and when the father is ill, in the evening to viſit and examine the cots.

IN the nine lower rooms of this houſe, in June 1778, were confined upwards of forty priſoners. Each of theſe rooms, in which they work in the day and are locked up at night, contains at leaſt four perſons. The ſame priſoners do not continue long together, but are removed and ſeparated once a fortnight or oftener. Few or none of them were raſping logwood, but moſt of them chopping it, for the two mills belonging to the houſe: for it was found to be too laborious for moſt of the priſoners, to work with ſix or eight ſaws, which often weigh ſeventy or eighty pounds. The medical gentlemen,

gentlemen, who daily viſit the priſon, informed the magiſtrates that it had been the cauſe of frequent ruptures.* AMSTERDAM RASP-HOUSE.

No friends of the priſoners are permitted to viſit them, without expreſs orders from the regents, unleſs on Mondays: and then they muſt be ſearched, to prevent the introduction of *ſpirituous liquors*, or inſtruments for breaking out, or any thing elſe forbidden: and they muſt retire before the time for ſhutting up. Every viſitant is obliged to put two ſtivers into a box entruſted with the father. Refreſhments may be received and given to the convicts on Tueſdays; but not on other days. Every evening, at eight o'clock, the father muſt ſee that all things are in due order. The ſaws, and other heavy implements for their work, are taken from them in the evening, and returned in the morning. If a convict be guilty of breaking any thing conſiderable, or of neglect or diſobedience, he is puniſhed ſeverely by whipping, or confined to bread and water in a dungeon under ground.

PRAYERS are read morning and evening, and before and after meals, by one of the beſt-behaved convicts: and divine ſervice, with a ſermon, is performed by a clergyman on Sunday mornings.

ONCE a year, a little before the change of the regency, the high-officer and magiſtrates, with a ſecretary, attended by the inferior officers of juſtice, come to this priſon, in order to *contract* or *lengthen*

* I HAD this information from Mr. *John Hope*, one of their very worthy magiſtrates; and to him I am much obliged for copies of the rules and inſtructions to this *houſe*, the *ſpin-houſe*, and the *work-houſe*.

the

AMSTERDAM RASP-HOUSE.

the terms of confinement of the convicts, according to their *good* or *bad* behaviour, as repreſented by the regents.

THE houſe provides for the priſoners diet,* cloaths, ſhoes and ſtockings, with ſhirts of half-bleached Flemiſh linen.

SOME perſons are confined in private rooms, to which none have acceſs, unleſs in the preſence of a regent. Great care is enjoined the

* THE diet of the convicts in the Raſp-houſe in *Amſterdam*.

SUNDAY Breakfaſt. Three ſlices of rye bread with butter, and a piece of dry bread ſix ſlices thick. *(N. B. Three ſlices weigh half a pound.)*

——— Dinner or Noon. Half a pound of beef or pork, with beans, ſalt and vinegar, and in winter full two pounds of ſalt meat.

MONDAY Breakfaſt. Six ſlices with butter, and a piece of bread of three ſlices thick.

——— Dinner. Gray peaſe with ſalt and vinegar.

TUESDAY Breakfaſt. As on Monday.

——— Dinner. White or gray peaſe boiled in water with ſalt and ſage.

WEDNESDAY Breakfaſt. As on Monday.

——— Dinner. Boiled oats or barley with ſweet milk and butter upon it.

——— Supper. Butter milk, with oats or barley boiled in it.

THURSDAY Breakfaſt. Six ſlices of rye bread with butter, and a piece of bread, as on Sunday morning.

——— Dinner. Stockfiſh, with ſweet milk and butter upon it.

FRIDAY. As Tueſday.

SATURDAY Breakfaſt. As Tueſday.

——— Dinner. As Wedneſday ſupper.

THEIR drink is four pints of beer daily. But on holidays, viz. two days at *Eaſter*, *Aſcenſion-day*, two at *Whitſuntide*, three at the *fair* time, and two at *Chriſtmas*, they have for dinner, ſmoaked or ſalt meat or bacon, beans or peaſe, carrots or cabbage, and the three *fair* days they have ſtrong beer.

father

father in conveying proviſions to thoſe priſoners. With the regents' leave, on Sunday mornings, ſome chapters of the Bible are read to them.* AMSTERDAM RASP-HOUSE.

THE *Spin-houſe* is for women. This, and the Work-houſe, are under the direction of ſix regents and four governeſſes: who appoint two fathers and two mothers to ſuperintend and inſpect the work, the diet,† and the lodging of the priſoners; and to chaſtiſe the diſobedient. SPIN-HOUSE.

* THERE are many of theſe rooms, or houſes of confinement in *Holland* called *Verbeterhuizen*. The regulations of ſome of them I collected; but as they are liable to abuſe, and contrary to the general notions of *public juſtice*, I cannot but wiſh that they were univerſally ſuppreſſed.

† THE diet of the priſoners is as follows.

SUNDAY	Dinner.	Cut-cabbage with meat.
	Supper.	Butter milk.
MONDAY	Dinner.	White beans.
	Supper.	Sweet milk with barley.
TUESDAY	Dinner.	Beans.
	Supper.	Butter milk.
WEDNESDAY	Dinner.	Gray peaſe.
	Supper.	Butter milk.
THURSDAY	Dinner.	Barley.
	Supper.	Bread and beer.
FRIDAY	Dinner.	White beans.
	Supper.	Butter milk.
SATURDAY	Dinner.	Beans.
	Supper.	Butter milk.

AMSTERDAM SPIN-HOUSE.

THE work-room, is a large room up ſtairs, ſeparated by a wooden baluſtrade from the paſſage (ſix feet wide) into which ſpectators are admitted. This room is divided by baluſtrades into three, for diſtinguiſhing thoſe who have ſuffered ſome *public* or *corporal puniſhment*, from the others who have not been whipped, and expoſed on a ſcaffold.

THE mother was ſeated at a deſk (where ſhe had a full view of her family at work) with a Bible before her. By calling there on Whitſun-Monday, I found that they keep the ſame holidays as at the Raſp-houſe.

THE kitchen, the dining and lodging-rooms, were on the ground floor. In each of the three bed-rooms were ten wooden caſes, with a ſtraw mattreſs, two coverlids, ſheets, and one large pillow, for two perſons. All were clean, and ſhewed the attention of the regents.

TAX.

THIS houſe is ſupported by a ſmall annual tax on thoſe who ſell tobacco, beer and other liquors, and one *fourth* part of what is received at *public exhibitions* and *diverſions*.

WORK-HOUSE.

THE old Raſp-houſe or *Work-houſe* is worthy of obſervation, as a well-regulated houſe of induſtry.* In one large room were forty-ſix *women* carding, ſpinning and reeling; twelve, weaving coarſe linen or ſail-cloth; thirteen, making and mending linen; and one em-

* HERE are confined beggars and vagabonds, who, for the firſt crime, are committed for ſix weeks; for the ſecond, three months; and for the third, for a longer period, or are baniſhed. Drunkards alſo are here confined, and ſuch as are guilty of petty larceny.

ployed

ployed in keeping the room clean: the mother had a ſlate, with the names of the priſoners before her.* Some *men* and *boys* were in another large room, in which were many looms. But moſt of the *men* were at work in the courts, boiling and picking oakum, for caulking the ſeams of ſhips. I counted alſo forty or fifty *women* among them, at the ſame employment. AMSTERDAM WORK-HOUSE.

THE women's bed-room is ſpacious; and I found it clean and in order, though I was there before ten o'clock in the forenoon.

THIS houſe was provided with (what ſeems to be much wanted in the *Dutch* priſons in general) an *infirmary*. But it was too ſmall and cloſe for the purpoſe.†

THE diet of the priſoners is the ſame as in the Spin-houſe.‡ Their proviſions are bought in conſiderable quantities. The rye for bread was on the floor in an airy room, and was ſweet and good. The produce of the priſoners' work is applied to the maintenance of the

* THREE *fathers* and three *mothers* are apppointed to this houſe. One *father* has the direction of the houſe-keeping, and the other two overſee the manufactory. One *mother* manages the kitchen, and the office of the others is to keep the priſoners cleanly, and to take care of their bedding.

† THE mode of keeping patients extremely warm, and preventing the free circulation of air by cloſe woollen curtains, occaſions me to ſay ſo little reſpecting the infirmaries or hoſpitals in *Holland*.

‡ THOUGH in this houſe, and the Spin-houſe, as well as in moſt of the other houſes of correction in *Holland*, the priſoners have meat only on Sundays, yet the peaſe, beans, barley, &c. are always made into a kind of thick ſoup or pottage, which is palatable, and is ſerved up hot at noon.

AMSTERDAM WORK-HOUSE.

houſe, and the *deficiency* is made up from the *Spin-houſe* tax. The expence for each priſoner is full five ſtivers a day. Their number is generally from a hundred and eighty, to two hundred.

UTRECHT.

IN the *Stadt-houſe* at *Utrecht* were no *debtors*, and only one *criminal*, and his offence was not capital. The allowance to *debtors*, *(by their creditors)* the firſt week, is twenty-eight ſtivers a day; the ſecond week, ſixteen; and every day afterwards, eight ſtivers. The *ſtate* allows *criminals* thirteen ſtivers a day, which are paid to the gaoler. There has not been an execution, for the city or province, in the laſt fourteen years.

SPIN-HOUSE.

I WENT over the *Spin-houſe* with Mr. *Van Goens*, one of the magiſtrates, to whoſe kindneſs I am indebted for the following account of the inſtructions to the keeper. In this houſe were thirty-ſeven *men*, and thirty-four *women*. The criminals were employed in ſpinning wool. The *men* were three in a room. The *women* were ſeparated, according to their crimes, as they are in the Spin-houſe at *Amſterdam*.

THE overſeer or *keeper* has a houſe for the reſidence of himſelf and his family, and an annual ſalary of a thouſand guilders from the ſtates, and a hundred and thirty from the city, clear of all deductions. According to the *copy of inſtructions*, he muſt not be abſent a night out of the city, without leave from the chief officer and the regents. He muſt, with aſſiſtants, ſearch every part of the cells twice a week, to ſee whether any thing be done,—attempted,—or introduced, that is not permitted: and he muſt carefully inſpect all things that are conveyed to the priſoners, that no tools, or glaſs, no *gin* or other *ſtrong liquors* may be concealed: and he muſt himſelf,

himſelf, or one of his family, be preſent when any perſons come to ſee the houſe; and no more than ſix viſitants are to be admitted at one time. He muſt ſee that the proviſions for the priſoners be good; and take care that the manufacturer pays the ſame for *their* work, as he would if he employed *others*. He muſt confine thoſe condemned for a long term, in ſtrong rooms ſeparate from the reſt. He may correct moderately; but if the priſoners are refractory, and deſerve ſeverer puniſhment, he muſt inform the regents. By a particular permiſſion from the magiſtrates, he may take in as boarders, perſons of bad behaviour, at the deſire of their parents, guardians or relations. UTRECHT SPIN-HOUSE.

THE regents only can appoint, or diſcharge, a ſervant, or turnkey.

AT *Deventer*, the priſon is near the river *Iſſel*. It conſiſts of four rooms, which were all clean and ſanded, but had no priſoners. When there are any, ſixteen ſtivers a day are paid for each; which the gaoler receives, as at moſt other towns. Priſoners for capital offences are removed to the *Stadt-houſe*, where the ſame allowance is continued. DEVENTER.

THE rooms in the priſon at *Middleburg* are ſpacious, lofty, and clean. The three dungeons are uſed to force a confeſſion; as there is no direct torture, and the criminal is not executed till the crime is confeſſed. The allowance to a criminal is eight ſtivers a day. MIDDLE-BURG.

IN the *houſe of correction*, the priſoners were employed in weaving cloth or ſacking for the *Eaſt India* company. This is more profitable than their late employment on coarſe carpeting. None were in irons. No more than four perſons were in any of the *men*'s rooms; in ſome SPIN-HOUSE.

there

MIDDLEBURG. there were but two. Each criminal pays three *guilders* at his entrance, and the ſame at his diſcharge.

BREDA. THE priſon at *Breda* is an old tower. The allowance to criminals is five ſtivers a day. I was informed, that the torture ſtool in the chamber of examination has not been uſed for three years paſt.

SPINHOUSE. IN the new *houſe of correction* were eleven men and two women priſoners, all employed on coarſe carpeting; which is like the *Scotch* carpeting, but much cheaper. The ſpecimen which I purchaſed, coſt only eleven ſtivers, or *a ſhilling* their ell, which is *two feet four inches*. I here give the plan of the houſe taken by the builder, who has been particularly attentive to certain apartments which delicacy forbids enlarging upon, though they are of the greateſt importance to the preſervation of the health of priſoners.

THE old houſe of correction was burnt down about five years ſince, and ſeven women periſhed in the flames. In the conſtruction of the new priſon, the magiſtrates have taken proper precautions againſt ſuch an accident.

I LEAVE this country with regret, as it affords a large field for information on the important ſubject I have in view. I know not which to admire moſt, the *neatneſs* and *cleanlineſs* appearing in the priſons, the *induſtry* and *regular conduct* of the priſoners, or the *humanity* and *attention* of the magiſtrates and governors.*

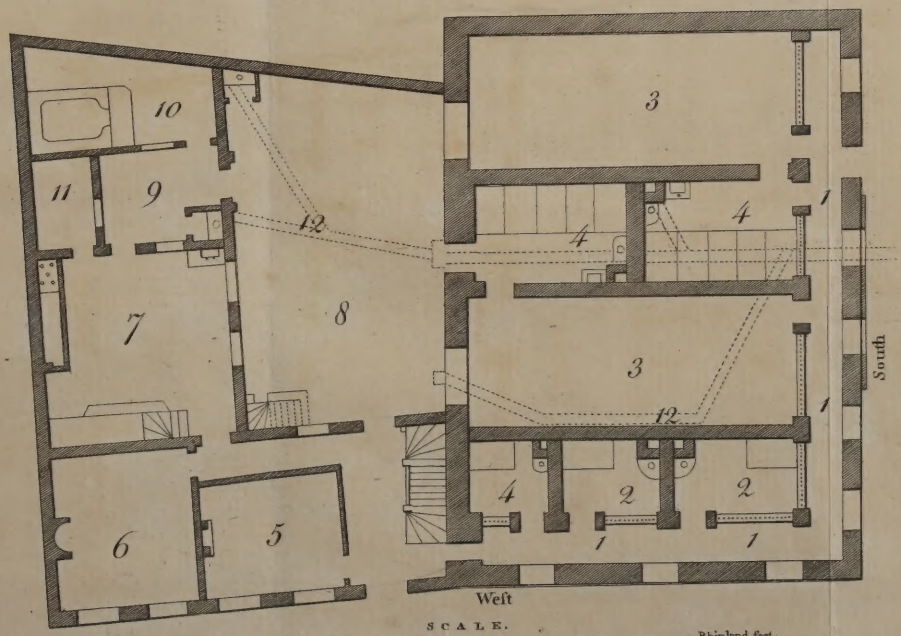
* I SHOULD accuſe myſelf of ingratitude, did not I take this occaſion again to expreſs my acknowledgments to Sir *Joſeph Yorke*; who not only in this, as in my former viſits to *Holland*, exerted himſelf with ardour to promote the ſucceſs of my enquiries; but while I was confined at the *Hague* in conſequence of an accident, favoured me with inſtances of kindneſs and friendſhip that I never can forget.

NOTHING

BREDA.

Tughthuys. *House of Correction.*

North Front. South Front. West Front.



1. *Paſsages.*
2. *Small Work Rooms.*
3. *Great Work Rooms.*
4. *Lodging Rooms.*
5. *Keeper's Room.*
6. *Regents Room.*

7. *Kitchen.*
8. *Great Court.*
9. *Little Court.*
10. *Bakehouſe.*
11. *Provision Chamber.*
12. *Drains.*

SCALE.

The Rhinland foot is 1/2 Inch longer than the Engliſh foot. Rhinland feet.

NOTHING can be more unreaſonable than the pretences uſed among *us* to juſtify inattention and negligence. I cannot help taking this occaſion to add the following authorities on this ſubject. All unprejudiced perſons muſt acknowledge the abſolute neceſſity of *freſh air* and *cleanlineſs* to preſerve and promote health. To this purpoſe Dr. *Mead* writes, in his *Diſcourſe concerning Peſtilential Contagion.** "Nothing "approaches ſo near to the firſt original of *contagion*, as air pent up, "loaded with damps, and corrupted with the filthineſs, that proceeds "from *animal bodies*. Our common *priſons* afford us an inſtance of "this, in which very few eſcape, what they call the *gaol fever*, which "is always attended with a degree of *malignity* in proportion to the "*cloſeneſs* and *ſtench* of the place. And it would certainly very well "become the wiſdom of the government, as well with regard to the "health of the *town*, as in compaſſion to the *priſoners*, to take care, "that all *houſes of confinement*, ſhould be kept as airy and clean, as is "conſiſtent with the uſe, to which they are deſigned."—And "as "*naſtineſs* is a great ſource of *infection*, ſo *cleanlineſs* is the greateſt "preſervative."—From the general practice of foreigners in building their priſons near the water, it ſeems, that they were convinced of the bad effects of offenſive drains, and of the neceſſity of cleanlineſs; and they had no apprehenſions of bad conſequences ariſing from ſuch a ſituation. Dr. *Heberden* has expreſſed his ſentiments on this ſubject in the *Medical Tranſactions*.† "In *England* few make any doubt of "the great danger attending wet rooms:—Is this opinion founded "upon experience, or is it a prejudice, which has been ſuffered to "grow up and get ſtrength merely for want of being examined? If

* Page 41, &c. 3d edit. 1720.

† Page 521, 524.

"we

" we enquire into the arguments in favor of this notion, we ſhall " hardly find any other, than the random conjectures of the ſick about " the cauſe of their illneſs; or than their artfully ſubſtituting this " origin of it inſtead of ſome other, which they are unwilling to own. " —The air from rivers and from the ſea is probably more repleniſhed " with vapors, than inland countries cleared of their woods; yet the " moſt celebrated of antient phyſicians recommended the bank of a " running river for the ſituation of a houſe, on account of its peculiar " healthineſs; and many invalids are ſent by the modern phyſicians " to the ſea ſide, only for the benefit of the ſea air."

GERMANY.

OSNABRUG. I WENT into *Germany* in June 1778, by *Oſnabrug* and *Hanover*. The priſon at *Oſnabrug* I ſhould entirely omit, did I not entertain a hope, that the account of it may poſſibly engage the notice of an amiable *Prince* who is the preſent *biſhop*, and ſo be the means of alleviating the ſufferings of the miſerable priſoners. The *priſon* and the houſe of correction is one large building, ſituated in an airy part of the ſuburbs, near a brook. A *Latin* inſcription over the gate implies, that it was erected " at the public expenſe, in 1756, for the purpoſes of public juſtice and utility, by confining and puniſhing the wicked."—There are ſeventeen chambers for criminals, which have no

no light but by a ſmall aperture over each door. I was happy to find *here* no more than one priſoner. He had been confined three years, and had ſurvived the cruelty of the torture. In *another part* of the houſe I found many miſerable and ſickly objects, men, women and children, almoſt all without ſhoes and ſtockings. They were ſpinning in different rooms, which were dirty beyond deſcription. Theſe rooms open into a paſſage, which a gentleman in office in the city, to whom I was recommended, durſt not enter. I enquired of the keeper, concerning ſeveral particulars in the diet, &c. but the miſery expreſſed in the *countenances* of the priſoners, made me totally diſregard the information given me by words. OSNABRUG.

AT *Brunſwick* I viſited the habitation of the ſlaves, who lay on barrack bedſteads without beds. They had heavy irons, and their countenances were unhealthy. BRUNSWICK.

THE *priſon* for capital offences is over one of the gates. It conſiſts of three rooms, but none of them had been occupied for a conſiderable time. It was about eleven years ſince the laſt execution.

AT *Magdeburg* the *Pruſſian* ſlaves were at work on the fortifications, ſerving the maſons, digging ſand, &c. Their daily allowance is two pounds of bread, and on the days they work, they have alſo in money, half a *groſche*, about three farthings. Their number was only fifty-one, for many had been taken to recruit the army. MAGDEBURG.

IN the other *two priſons*, nothing ſeemed worthy of obſervation: but in the *houſe of correction* (which was formerly a convent) was a *mill* to grind or beat the logwood that the men raſped; and two or three large chambers of *ſilk-worms*, on which the women attended.

BERLIN. AT BERLIN, in the city priſon, called *Calandſhof*, were eighteen men and thirteen women in fifteen rooms, in each of which was a ſtove. The men and women have the uſe of the court-yard at different hours. The allowance to each is one *groſche* and twelve *pfennigs*, about two pence three farthings, a day. There is a chapel. There is no torture room in any of the priſons in the *Pruſſian* dominions, for the preſent *king* has ſet the example in *Germany* of aboliſhing the cruel practice. In one of the rooms of this priſon are alphabetically digeſted, the names and deſcriptions, with the ſentences, of all who have been confined in that priſon, in order that if they are found there a ſecond time, they may ſuffer a much ſeverer puniſhment.

IN another priſon, called the *Haus-vogtey*, are ſixteen rooms, eight for *criminals*, and over theſe the other eight for *debtors* and *ſmugglers*: theſe rooms look into a court, to which the priſoners have acceſs two hours in a day. All the rooms have ſtoves. The allowance here to criminals is one *groſche* (ſeven farthings) a day; but *debtors* have two *groſche*, and in winter, one beſides for firing.

MAISON DE TRAVAIL. THE *Maiſon de Travail*, is a ſpacious building in the ſuburbs: it was erected about twenty years ſince: the front is two hundred and twenty feet, the ſides a hundred and ſixty. It has a court in the centre. The number of inhabitants were about four hundred and fifty, including fourteen children. Beggars and idle perſons of both ſexes are ſent to this houſe. Thoſe who can work are employed, fed, and cloathed; and proper care and attention paid to the aged and infirm. Each time I was there, I was pleaſingly ſtruck with the cleanly appearance of all the inhabitants. Old and young, men and women, were ſpinning and carding wool, in rooms about

about ſeventy-five feet by twenty-four.* All have clean linen once a week; and I obſerved a towel hanging up in each room. The apartments are all white-waſhed once a year: this gives freſhneſs and neatneſs, and alſo light to the work-rooms. Here is a chapel with two galleries, one for each ſex; and an apartment for the chaplain. The hall for meals is ſpacious: the hours, ſeven, twelve, and ſeven. I was preſent at dinner-time: after ringing a bell, in ten minutes all were ſeated at about twenty tables, eighteen to each table. Four ſeparate tables were at a little diſtance for criminals. A ſervant having called out, *Silence,* the ſchool-maſter prayed at the deſk, in the middle of the room. And after all had helped themſelves with barley ſoup,† while they were eating, he read part of a chapter in the *Bible*; then ſung an hymn, in which the children, who were all at one table, joined: after which, all went out and fetched their *cans,* each containing about a quart, and they were filled with ſmall beer. After ſpending about half an hour at dinner, they had half an hour for recreation. The whole was conducted with the greateſt regularity.

BERLIN MAISON DE TRAVAIL.

IN this hall are morning prayers, at which all muſt attend clean, and then they take their bread for breakfaſt.

* MY minuteneſs with reſpect to meaſurements and other circumſtances relative to the conſtruction and government of theſe buildings, will require no apology with thoſe, who conſider, that in the formation of new eſtabliſhments it is of uſe to be acquainted with many things which, though apparently trivial, are frequently of material conſequence to the purpoſes intended to be anſwered.

† I TASTED the barley ſoup, the bread, and the beer, which were wholeſome and good, and they had enough. They have butter or cheeſe, with their bread, for ſupper.

BERLIN MAISON DE TRAVAIL.

THIS houſe reſembles the old raſp or work-houſe at *Amſterdam*. It is exceedingly neat, and ſuch great attention is paid to all confined in it, as prevents every ground of complaint. The ſtrict and *good police* preſerves the city of *Berlin* entirely free from beggars.*

SPANDAU.

AT *Spandau*, about ten miles from *Berlin*, are two priſons. In that in the *town*, there were about a hundred and fifty perſons, ſpinning, knitting, and carding wool. Forty-ſeven of theſe were *men*, committed for ſmall offences. They have *meat* only on Sundays in this and ſome other houſes of correction. Here were ſome rooms with ſilk-worms, on which the female priſoners attended. Neither this, nor any foreign houſes of correction which I have ſeen, are without a *chapel*.

THE other priſon, in the fortreſs or *caſtle*, is ſurrounded with water. Thirty-ſix ſtate priſoners were confined in it, and a hundred and five criminals. Some few of the latter were raſping logwood; the taſk for each thirty-ſix pounds a day: but moſt of them were ſpinning. The criminals are badly lodged, and there ſeems to be little attention paid to them. Here are none but *men*, for no *women* are ever permitted to continue a night in the caſtle. They had a light chain to each foot, and ſuch as were taken after an eſcape had a collar of iron.

* THAT it is indeed ſtrict and extenſive I had ſome evidence by weighing the bread from various parts of the city; all which exactly agreed with the aſſize or ſtandard. In June 1778, the fine white bread was ſomething above three halfpence a pound; and there was juſt double the weight of rye bread for the ſame money.

IF I may judge, by what I ſaw of the *ſtate priſoners* here, and at *Magdeburg*, and of the few priſoners in the ſpacious areas, *all* their apartments are not ſo dreadful as ſome imagine; nor are the perſons confined in them unhealthy and miſerable objects.* SPANDAU.

THE *houſe of correction* for *Luſatia* at *Lukau* is a ſpacious priſon. The *men* were treading in a large wheel to grind corn, five and five by turns. Some of them had iron collars, as at *Bern*, but no irons on their feet. The priſon for the *women* was a diſtinct building; their employment was ſpinning. LUKAU.

AT *Dreſden*, the apartments for the ſlaves being under the fortifications, muſt be unhealthy. I ſaw four ſick, and yet they had their irons on. Among thoſe that were at work, one had an iron collar, by way of puniſhment, for making an eſcape, beſides the broad iron about his leg. Another was fitting, and endeavouring ſomewhat to alter the place of his iron. He told me, that the weight was marked on it *twenty-one pounds*, and that he could not have it changed to the other leg without paying a ſmith. DRESDEN.

HERE are two other priſons. The *houſe of correction* has ten or twelve rooms, each about ten feet ſquare, with one window, and an aperture over the door, and barrack bedſteads. There were ten priſoners, five of each ſex. Three of the *men* were raſping logwood in a room down twenty ſteps; and the other two were employed as la-

* THEY are not all confined to a ſmall quantity of bread and water, in cells of four feet ſquare and ſix feet high, and loaded with ſeventy-eight pounds of iron, as the ingenious and intrepid *Trenck* was ſix years at *Magdeburg*.

bourers

DRESDEN. bourers in building a chapel. This priſon and the *orphan-houſe*, is, very improperly, *one* building.

THE other priſon for the *bailliage*, contains nineteen chambers, in which were twenty-ſix priſoners; moſt of whom had a chain (ſome on one foot only, ſome on both) faſtened to a ſtaple in the wall. The priſon was dirty; and the gaoler's pan of charcoal and frankincenſe (which his negligence rendered neceſſary) could not prevent its being very offenſive. Here was one debtor, who had from his creditor ſix *groſche* (ten pence halfpenny) a day. The criminals allowance is one *groſche* (about ſeven farthings) each.*

PRAGUE. THERE was nothing very remarkable in the two priſons at *Prague*. The *men* at the *Maiſon de Force*, work out, with a guard, ſawing wood, &c. for twelve *creutzers* † a day, which is leſs than the common wages of labourers. The priſoners themſelves receive only four for a day's work, the reſt is paid to the houſe. Many were thus employed, with chains to *one* or *both* legs, according to the different terms of their confinement.

* ON paying my acknowledgments to the *grand bailiff* for permitting me to ſee the gaol, I took the liberty to obſerve, that I had ſeen priſons cleaner. I mentioned alſo the ſeverity of chaining women, which is very uncommon in other countries. To this he anſwered, that "the gaoler chained them for ſecurity, being often obliged to be abſent in fetching priſoners from the country." In return, I gave my opinion that the attention to a priſon ought to be the *ſole* work of a gaoler, without which, little regard will be paid to cleanlineſs or humanity.

† A CREUTZER is near a halfpenny.

I VISITED

AT VIENNA I viſited all the priſons, and moſt of the hoſpitals. The priſons are old buildings, and afford no inſtruction. VIENNA.

THE front of the great priſon, *Lá Maiſon de Bourreau*, is remarkable for a very ſtriking repreſentation of the crucifixion of our *Saviour* and the two thieves on mount *Calvary*. In this priſon are many horrid dungeons.*

IN the *Maiſon de Force*, or *houſe of correction*, were a hundred and ſixty-nine men, and a hundred and forty women. The *women* were employed in carding, ſpinning, and knitting. I was preſent on a Monday morning, when they brought their week's work, for which,

* HERE, as uſual, I enquired whether they had any putrid fever, and was anſwered in the negative. But in one of the dark dungeons down twenty-four ſteps, I thought I had found a perſon with the gaol fever. He was loaded with heavy irons, and chained to the wall: anguiſh and miſery appeared with clotted tears on his face. He was not capable of ſpeaking to me; but on examining his breaſt and feet for *petechiæ* or ſpots, and finding he had a ſtrong intermitting pulſe, I was convinced that he was not ill of that diſorder. A priſoner in an oppoſite cell told me, that the *poor creature* had deſired him to call out for aſſiſtance, and he had done it, but was not heard. This is one of the *bad effects* of dungeons.

I HAVE been frequently aſked what precautions I uſe, to preſerve myſelf from infection in the priſons and hoſpitals which I viſit. I here anſwer once for all, that next to the *free goodneſs* and *mercy* of the *Author of my being*, temperance and cleanlineſs are my preſervatives. Truſting in *Divine Providence*, and believing myſelf in the way of my duty, I viſit the moſt noxious cells, and while thus employed, "*I fear no evil.*"—I never enter an hoſpital or priſon before breakfaſt, and in an offenſive room I ſeldom draw my breath deeply.

after

VIENNA HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

after it had been weighed, they received their pay. They have all that they earn for themſelves. A few received twenty-ſix *creutzers* each, others leſs. The maſter was employed in putting the name on the work of each priſoner, and ſetting down the money that was paid, and the cotton delivered. The priſoners ſaw the cotton weighed, and took as much as they could ſpin in that week.* At dinner time, ſeveral large pans of ſoup and beer were brought in, and the priſoners bought what they thought proper.

THE priſon was too much crowded,† the houſe not being built for the purpoſe to which it is applied. In ſeveral rooms the *men* were carding and ſpinning. In one room, ſome of them, who were taylors, were making cloaths for the ſoldiers: in another, ſome were weaving coarſe linen at eight looms: and in another room, they were making thick blankets for the convents. Two more rooms were warehouſes for cloth, ſtockings, coverlids, &c. manufactured in the houſe for ſale. They were then white-waſhing the houſe. ‡

* IN the holidays, when the priſoners are not permitted to work, each has an allowance of four or five *creutzers*.

† ONE or two of the women were crying, and charging others with riſing in the night and ſtealing ſome of their cotton. The *miſtreſs* believed the complaint, but ſaid ſhe was not able to prevent ſuch frauds, becauſe there was not the convenience of *ſeparate apartments*.

‡ IT is the general rule in *Dutch* and *German* houſes of correction, to *white-waſh* them once or twice a year. I ſeldom neglected to enquire about this practice, as we have a clauſe relative to it in a late act *for preſerving the health of priſoners in gaol*.

In

In the chapel is a proper ſeparation of men and women. Here, and at *Prague*, and in ſome other parts of *Germany*, they have iron grate doors, which do not prevent the circulation of air, ſo ſalutary and neceſſary in houſes of confinement. Too little attention is paid to the lodgings of the priſoners, for they have no coverlids. VIENNA.

THOUGH I could not mention with commendation the priſons of this city, yet I muſt acknowledge, I was greatly pleaſed with the public buildings for the *indigent*, the *aged*, and *infirm*; which do honour to the *citizens* in general, and eſpecially to the *Empreſs Queen*.

THE great *alms-houſe* in the ſuburbs conſiſts of three courts. The front of this ſpacious building is ſix hundred and thirty-ſeven feet; the ſide, eleven hundred and fifty-three. The inhabitants are near three thouſand, including the military invalids. It was agreeable to obſerve their order, neatneſs, and cleanlineſs. Here poverty and old age appeared with a ſmiling aſpect. Many of them were ſeventy or eighty years of age. They were cheerfully ſpinning, becauſe whatever they could gain was to be their own. ALMS-HOUSE.

Les Freres de Charité have not only wards for the ſick in their convent, but theſe friars have alſo another airy and commodious houſe with gardens, to which they remove their patients when they begin to recover. In this were two wards up ſtairs, and each ward has fourteen beds.

THE noble *Hoſpital* for bringing up *children*, was the plan of one perſon, whom I left engaged in the improvement of his liberal deſign. In ſixteen rooms for boys, were five hundred and thirty-nine beds, and two hundred and forty-one in eight rooms for girls. The extent of the front is ſix hundred and ſixty-two feet.

VIENNA. In the great alms-houſe, and in ſeveral priſons and other public buildings, the rooms are all arched, to prevent danger and confuſion in caſe of fire.

BEFORE I leave this city, I would juſt mention that every month, an account of the price, weight and meaſure of *bread* and *flour*, is put up on the gates.*

GRATZ. AT *Gratz* (the capital of *Stiria*) I obſerved in the *houſe of correction*, that the priſoners had an appearance far more healthy than thoſe I had ſeen in a ſimilar houſe at *Vienna*. They have beds and coverlids, and the guards ſee that the *men take off their cloaths* at night.

LAUBACH. I OMIT particulars concerning the priſon at *Laubach* in *Carniola*, as I cannot ſay a word in favour of it.

TRIESTE. AT *Trieſte*, the priſon conſiſts of eight or ten very cloſe offenſive rooms, each having only one ſmall window. The pale countenances

* THE bills I obſerved were dated July 1, 1778. Seven ſorts of bread were mentioned in them. The fineſt was (by my weights) exactly one pound for three halfpence of our money. The ſecond ſort was one pound and ſix ounces for a penny. Inferior ſorts made of rye were cheaper. I commonly examined the price, and the ſtrictneſs of this part of the *police*, in moſt large cities that I viſited, to compare them with our own at *London*.

THE bakers at *Vienna* are puniſhed for frauds by the ſeverity and diſgrace of the ducking-ſtool. This machine of terror, fixed on the ſide of the *Danube*, is a kind of long pole or board extending over the water, at one end of which the delinquent, being faſtened in his baſket, is immerſed. The bakers would gladly purchaſe a removal of this machine, but the puniſhment is continued and inflicted by order of the *magiſtrates*.

of

of the nineteen priſoners beſpoke their own miſery, and the negligence of the magiſtrates and keepers. TRIESTE.

BUT in the *Caſtle* were eighty-five ſlaves *(Condannati)* who ſeemed healthy and well. They were confined for three, five, ſeven, or fourteen years and upwards; and were employed on the roads, in the harbour, &c. Some of them were at work in a large lighter,* clearing the harbour, juſt under my chamber window. To prevent their eſcaping, they were guarded by ſix ſoldiers. They did not work harder, than other labourers would in the ſame employment. Their hours for work were from five in the morning till between five and ſix in the afternoon; but they had two (from eleven to one) allowed them for reſt, and half an hour more ſometime before they left work. They appeared healthy, clean, and ſtrong; and laboured cheerfully, becauſe when they were employed, each of them received, as extraordinary pay, three farthings a day. Their common allowance was two pounds and a half of bread and four farthings a day. I heard them called over, and ſaw them receive their pay, before they entered their chambers in the caſtle. Their bread was ſweet and good, ſuch as I ſhould have been happy to have found in many parts of my tour. They were treated with humanity, though

* Two wheels were fixed in the lighter, one of them to draw back the ſcoop or *bucket*, and the other (by the weight of ten men treading in it) to raiſe the mud, which was then emptied into another lighter managed by the overſeer of the work. Three or four times a day, a ſoldier (with a bayonet fixed on his muſket) accompanied a convict, who went to fetch a tub of freſh water, and on his return he ſupplied each with a tumbler of it while they were at work in the wheel. By the maſt of the other lighter, a ſail was ſpread to ſhade them, the weather being warm, *Farenheit*'s thermometer 85°.

TRIESTE. under ſtrict diſcipline; were well ſupplied with food and cloaths; had two ſhirts, two pair of ſtockings, &c. and they lay in good beds * with coverlids, in large airy rooms having oppoſite windows, and not, like many convicts, in cloſe dirty dungeons under the fortifications. But they were diſtinguiſhed from other labourers by a light chain on their legs, and a chain ſupported by a girdle of leather at their waiſts.

ITALY.

I ENTERED ITALY with raiſed expectations of conſiderable information, from a careful attention to the priſons and hoſpitals, in a country abounding with charitable inſtitutions and public edifices.

* MAY not one great cauſe of the unhealthineſs of our priſoners be, the want of proper bedding, which obliges them to lie in their cloaths? How different did theſe priſoners appear at the *caſtle* from many that I have ſeen in *Pruſſia* and at *Vienna!* I was ſtruck with the ſame good appearance of the *women* priſoners at ſeveral of the ſpin-houſes in *Holland*. This reminds me of what I heard an old *general* ſay, "That "he always found his men ſubject to illneſs and diſeaſes when they lay in camps, "*not* from *dampneſs*, but from *lying in their cloaths* and the *want* of *proper bedding*; for "at the ſame time all his officers had been quite healthy and well." Whatever be the *cauſe* of this difference, whether a *more free perſpiration* in bed, *taking off bandages*, or *ventilation of the cloaths*, I am fully convinced of the *fact*.

AT

AT VENICE, the great priſon is near the *Doge*'s palace,* and it is one of the ſtrongeſt I ever ſaw. There were between three and four hundred priſoners, many of them confined in loathſome and *dark* cells for life; executions here being very rare. There was no fever, or prevailing diſorder in this cloſe priſon. None of the priſoners had irons. On weighing the bread allowance, I found it fourteen ounces. I aſked ſome who had been confined many years in dark cells, whether they ſhould prefer the galleys? They all anſwered in the affirmative: ſo great a bleſſing is light and air! The chapel is only for the *condemned*, who continue there a night and a day before execution. VENICE.

REGULATIONS were hung up in the priſon.—Here is a *charitable ſociety* eſtabliſhed for the relief of priſoners both civil and criminal, and rules are publiſhed for the direction of the officers who have the management of it, of whom four are appointed *viſitors* of the priſon. There are likewiſe rules for the good government of the two infirmaries. Theſe I procured from the *ducal* printer, with the regulations for the galleys and priſons, for many years paſt.

ONE of the *galleys* was moored two boat's length from the ſhore, in which were only twenty-ſeven ſlaves, who were kept here in order to be ſent on board the other galleys. This was clean. Here, and in the *other galleys*, which were dirty and crowded, the ſlaves were in chains of about twenty-ſeven pounds weight.†

* THE rooms for the *ſtate priſoners* are over part of the palace on the leads, which renders confinement in the heat of ſummer almoſt intolerable.

† I SAW a ſlave dead on the ſhore, who I ſuppoſe deſtroyed himſelf in deſpair, for he could not hope to eſcape by ſwimming, becauſe of his heavy irons.

I VISITED

PADUA. I VISITED the priſons of *Padua* and *Ferrara*. In the former of theſe cities, none of the confined debtors would ſit on the elevated *ſtone ſtool** in the great hall; and I was informed that not one had ſubmitted to the ignominy theſe ten years.

BOLOGNA. AT *Bologna* are three priſons; one of which is for debtors, who are alimented after four months and three days confinement, at one *paule* (about ſix pence) a day each.

HOSPITAL. THE hoſpital, *S. Maria de Vita*, afforded me great pleaſure. All was clean; and the wards were lofty, and not in the leaſt offenſive. The wards of the men and women were of the ſame ſize, each containing thirty-eight beds, nineteen on each ſide. The bedſteads were of iron, and the coverlids were white and clean. Each ward had fourteen windows, ſeven on a ſide, and all had curtains. They had folding wooden caſements; and on the outſide, wire lattices.†

* THIS is ſometimes called the *ſtone of diſgrace*; for if they who are inſolvent would avoid impriſonment, at a time fixed they muſt ſit upon it in a diſgraceful manner three times.

† THE wards of this hoſpital were thirty-two feet and a half wide, and the beds were three feet two inches wide, and three feet eight inches aſunder. In the middle of each ſpace of the wall between the beds was a cupboard, with a ſhelf, concealed by a ſmall curtain; and over each curtain was a ſlip of black marble with the number of the bed. On the ſides of all the wards, for the convenience of opening and ſhuting the windows, was a gallery eighteen feet above the floor, and two feet broad, with a light rail two feet nine inches high. The doors to the wards were iron grates, five feet five inches wide.

IN

In Florence are two priſons.* In the great priſon, *Palazzo degl' Otto*, were only twenty priſoners. Six of them were in the *ſecrete* chambers, which are twenty-one ſtrong rooms. None of the priſoners were in irons. They had mattreſſes to lie on. Their bread was good. In the torture chamber, there was a machine for decollation, which prevents that repetition of the ſtroke which too often happens when the axe is uſed. Florence.

In the other priſon, *Delle Stinche*, there are five doors to paſs before you come to the court. The opening of the firſt is three feet wide, and four feet nine inches high, with an inſcription over it, *Oportet miſereri*, (We ought to be compaſſionate.) In this priſon are many ſpacious rooms, in which are ſmall benches, or *cribs* to lie on. The *men*'s rooms are below, and look into the court, which is about forty-three feet ſquare. The *women*, entirely ſeparated, are up ſtairs, and have an hoſpital joining to their room. A new infirmary for the *men* (forty-four feet by twenty-nine) is contiguous to the chapel. In this priſon were forty-two men and fourteen women. Debtors are not ſeparated from criminals. In one room were eight, who paid for their beds. The bread was good: the day's allowance to each fifteen ounces. None were in irons.—The chaplain has apartments, and reſides in the gaol.†

* Dr. Targioni, who had an order from his *royal highneſs* to inſpect the hoſpitals, and report what beneficial improvements might be made in them, accompanied me in viſiting theſe priſons.

† This priſon has ſomething ſimilar to the plan I propoſed. A wall ſurrounds three ſides of it; but being very high, and only eleven feet and a half diſtant, it renders the priſon too cloſe.

The

FLORENCE HOSPITALS.

THE great hoſpital of *S. Maria Nova* was crowded and too cloſe; though the *men*'s fever ward was four hundred and fifty-four feet long, and thirty feet and a half wide. They have ſeparate wards for wounds and fractures. The women are attended by the *Nuns*, who have a paſſage under ground from the oppoſite convent. Here are twenty ſtudents, who lodge and board in the houſe for ſeven years, attend the ſick, ſerve the victuals,* &c. and are diſtinguiſhed by a long cloak.

BUT the hoſpital which I moſt frequently viſited, was *S. Giovan di Dio*.† The aſcent into the ſick ward is by a flight of thirty ſtone ſteps. This ward was lofty and clean; and was a hundred and twenty-three feet long, and thirty-three and a half wide. There were in it thirty-three beds, three feet four inches wide, placed on varniſhed boards, on iron bedſteads.‡

NEITHER the ſides nor floors of this, and the other hoſpitals of *Italy*, were *wood*, that being more retentive of ſcents or infection than tarras or brick. At one end there are five rooms with ſingle beds for ſick prieſts. Three of them were occupied.

THE hoſpital *S. Paolo della Convaleſcenza*, for the reception of recovering patients, has clean and airy apartments, and a ſpacious

* I SAW a friar or *capuchin* come in form and *bleſs* the meat or ſoup for dinner. The numerous patients ſeemed entirely ſatisfied with *this*, without any devotion of *their own*.

† THE great attention of this order of friars to the ſick, in every country where they have hoſpitals, does them honour.

‡ THIS is very conducive to cleanlineſs, and ſecures patients from vermin.

refectory,

refectory, or dining hall. They continue here four days, and by the change of air and diet their health is confirmed before they go to their ſeveral occupations. FLORENCE.

HERE I would juſt mention an alms-houſe, *S. Bonifazio*, for infirm perſons of advanced age. It has eighty beds for each ſex, and they are fitting up twenty more. The wards are (thirty feet wide) all clean, and ſhew the care of the *Nuns* who attend on this charity.*

IN the priſon at *Leghorn* were three *debtors*, and eight of thoſe called *priſoners at large*, and in the *ſecrete* three criminals. I mention this priſon becauſe of the infirmary, which, as appears by an inſcription over the door, was built at the expenſe of the preſent governor, *Philip Borbonio*, in 1761. LEGHORN.

THE ſlaves in the *fortreſs*† appeared healthy and well; *better*, as the old keeper remarked, ſince they have *lain on ſhore*.‡ Each priſoner had a *ring* round one leg; but when they go out to work, a *chain* is rivetted to two priſoners. Here were ſeven pontons to clear the harbour; but the weather, when I was there, being ſtormy, they could not be worked. There were forty-ſeven ſlaves employed at FORTRESS.

* I CANNOT leave *Florence* without expreſſing my great obligations to the *Grand Duke* for his permiſſion to inſpect the priſons, and making my acknowledgments to Sir *Horace Mann* our ambaſſador, for his very kind attention and aſſiſtance.

† IN this fortreſs, there were a hundred and thirty-two ſlaves: at *Piſa*, were eighty-five: and at the *Grand Duke*'s ſalt-works at *Port Ferrara*, ſeventy.

‡ GALLEYS or hulks ought to be the puniſhment only for the moſt atrocious crimes.

LEGHORN FORTRESS.

the new *Lazaretto*, which is a noble ſpacious building, with different apartments for officers and their men to perform quarantine, and large warehouſes for the cargoes of their ſhips.

THE old keeper generouſly ordered his ſon to copy for me all the *rules*, from which I ſhall here give ſome extracts.

THREE keepers have their ſalary from the *Grand Duke*. They receive a copy of the proceſs againſt every convict, carry it to the government, and regiſter it in the proper book; and when required, they muſt give an exact account of all proceedings againſt the priſoners. They make a report of the refractory to government, that they may be puniſhed in proportion to their offences, with ſeverer confinement, irons, and baſtinadoes. The principal keeper has power to chooſe two turnkeys out of the beſt-behaved priſoners, who are to exhort and inſtruct the others: but the keeper is to have a ſtrict watch over them. He muſt order that all priſoners, when they are brought in, have their *heads ſhaved*,—be dreſſed in the *uniform* of the houſe,—and have *irons* on their feet.

THE priſoners are condemned to labour, for thirty, twenty, ten, or ſeven years, or for a ſhorter term, according to the nature of their crimes; and are chiefly employed on the publick works. They are ſent out every morning, under a guard of ſoldiers, and are chained two and two together, with a chain of about eighteen pounds weight. An hour's relaxation is allowed them at breakfaſt, and two hours in the afternoon: and at an hour before ſun-ſet, they are reconducted to the priſon, and muſt be well ſearched by the keepers, to prevent their having any thing concealed: and two hours after ſun-ſet, they are ordered to go quietly to reſt. When they are employed on the

works

works by his *royal highneſs*, they are paid two *crazzies* (about three halfpence) a day; but if employed by other perſons, they are paid four or ſix *crazzies*, according to the nature of the work. At day-break, the turnkeys ring the bell to awake them: and a report is made by them to the keepers, if any have been guilty of irregularities during the night. Their daily allowance is a loaf of thirty ounces (which is made two thirds of flour, and one third of bran,*) and ſoup made from four ounces of peaſe boiled in water, with ſalt and oil. On each of the two *Eaſter* holidays they are allowed a pound of meat, and three ounces of rice. Every two years they have a coat of gray cloth, a waiſtcoat of red cloth, and a red cap; every year a pair of ſhoes; and every ſix months a ſhirt, and a pair of drawers or breeches. Their drawers are ſhifted once a month, their ſhirts every week. For lodging, they have a mattreſs filled with ſtraw, and a coverlid: the ſtraw is changed, and kept in good order.—If one attempts to deſert, and be taken before ſun-ſet, he muſt wear a ring, and a chain of eighteen pounds weight; and he muſt pay half his future earnings, till it amounts to a *zechin*,† to thoſe that apprehended him. If they who are condemned for five years deſert, when retaken, their term again commences: and for repeated deſertions, they are more ſeverely puniſhed, and ſometimes tortured. LEGHORN FORTRESS.

THE chaplain muſt *inſtruct* the priſoners.

IN the *hoſpital* there muſt be all proper proviſions for the ſick and infirm, *viz.* veal, mutton, rice, fine bread, broth, good wine, &c.

* THEIR bread was very good. I preferred it to that which I met with at my lodgings.

† A ZECHIN is about 9s. 3d.

LEGHORN FORTRESS. A phyſician attends, and the diet and medicines muſt be according to his preſcription. On entering, the patients have clean linen, ſhirts, night-caps, and cloaths. And the keepers and turnkey muſt examine their victuals and ſoup, to ſee that they be good, and that the quantity be according to the phyſician's orders.

ROME. AT the great priſon at ROME, called the *New Priſon*,* at the back of which runs the *Tiber*, on a ſtone tablet over the door, is this inſcription:

JUSTITIÆ ET CLEMENTIÆ
SECURIORI AC MELIORI REORUM CUSTODIÆ
NOVUM CARCEREM
INNOCENTIUS X. PONT. MAX.
POSUIT
ANNO DOMINI
MDCLV.

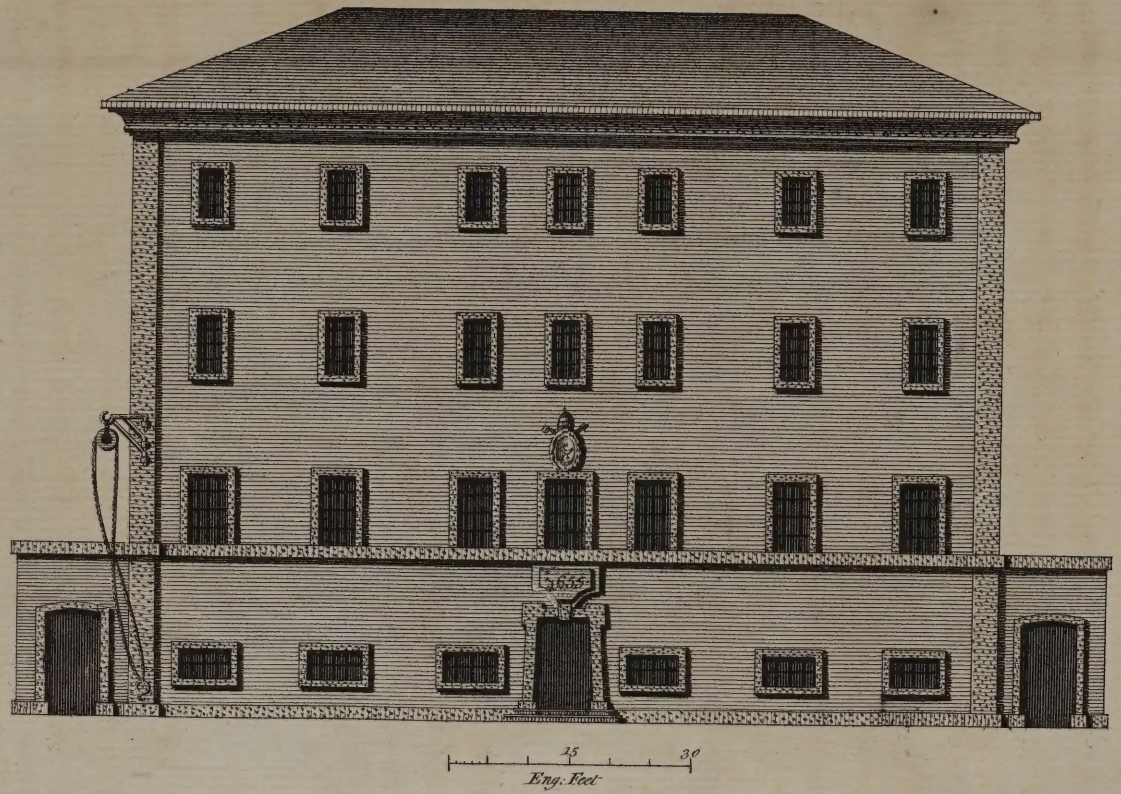
To Juſtice and Clemency,
For the more ſecure and better cuſtody of criminals,
Pope Innocent X. erected this New Priſon,
In the year of our Lord
1655.

ON the ground floor, on *one* ſide are the ſlaves for the galleys at *Civita-vecchia*: on the *other* ſide is a ſort of cook's ſhop, and a tap-room, over which are the *women*'s apartments, five of whom were in the

* THE elegance and ſimplicity of the front of this priſon occaſioned me to give a plate of it.

ſecrete

Faciata della Prigione. **ROME** *Front of the Prison.*



ſecrete chambers, and twenty more at large.—There are eighteen of theſe ſtrong rooms for the *men*, which are cloſe and offenſive, each of them having but one window for admitting light and air. Theſe rooms are never opened without an order from the *governor* of the city. There were ſixty-eight priſoners. They are not permitted to go out of their rooms at any time, but for examination.—Some having been confined there many years, appeared with pale ſickly countenances; but none were in irons. ROME NEW PRISON.

HERE is a chamber for diſtracted priſoners, in which were ſeven miſerable objects.

THERE are ſeveral chambers with beds for thoſe who are called *priſoners at large*, for which each pays one *paule* and a half (about eight pence) a night. There is a chamber for *prieſts*, one for *boys*, one for *Jews*, and one for priſoners who have *cutaneous* diſorders.

ON the upper floor are two *Infirmaries:* one, appropriated to the priſoners in the *ſecrete*, in which were four patients. In the other, which is for the reſt of the priſoners, were *ten* patients the firſt time I was there, and the laſt time only *ſeven*.* The whole priſon is arched with brick, for ſecurity in caſe of fire. The paſſages are ſeven feet two inches wide, and light. The aſcent to each ſtory, is by two flights of *ſeventeen ſtone* ſteps. Theſe ſtaircaſes are ſeven feet three inches wide; the riſes five inches: this I mention, as generally, in our priſons (even thoſe that are lately built) the ſtairs are

* THIS infirmary is a ſpacious airy ward, ſeventy-three feet by twenty-three, with ſeventeen beds three feet three inches aſunder; was clean, and had every thing proper for the ſick.

narrow,

ROME. narrow, the riſes high, and the paſſages dark and inconvenient. I wiſh I could ſay I had ſeen no torture chamber.*

IN the priſon at the *Capitol* are two rooms for poor *debtors*, and for criminals whoſe offences are not ſo great as to cauſe them to be confined in the *ſecrete*. The priſoners in one of theſe rooms, had the privilege of aſking alms of the paſſengers. There were five *debtors* in rooms which they paid for, and two *criminals* in the *ſecrete*. This priſon is not offenſive. There is a conſtant current of water through one of the large rooms.

THE ſtate priſoners are confined in the caſtle of *San Angelo*. The rooms appropriated to that purpoſe were all empty, except one, in which was a *biſhop*, who had been confined upwards of twenty years, and was diſtracted. Here were alſo eighteen *condannati* who work in the fortreſs, and had each a light chain. They ſeemed healthy and well.

ON the death of the *Pope*, the priſoners are brought hither from the great priſon, for upon ſuch occaſions the priſons are thoroughly cleaned.

I CAN give but little information reſpecting the priſon of the inquiſition. It is ſituated near the great church of *St. Peter's*. On one

* THERE is a table of regulations by the authority of the magiſtrates hung up in this priſon, ordering the exact times, of opening the priſon and the court, of ſaying maſs daily, and of diſtributing the alms. The times vary twice in a *month*, according to the different length of the days. In the ſame table, the phyſician is ordered to viſit the ſick in the infirmary every morning, and in caſe of extraordinary illneſs, in the evening.

ſide

ſide of the court round which it is built, is the inquiſitor general's palace. Over the gate is an inſcription importing "that it was erected by Pope *Pius* V. in the year 1569." The windows of the priſon have wooden blinds, and at a ſmall diſtance is a high wall.* ROME.

In this City, and many others in *Italy*, is a *Confraternita della miſericordia*, called *S. Giovanni di Fiorentini.*† It conſiſts of about ſeventy, chiefly nobles, of the beſt families. After a priſoner is condemned, one or two of them come to him the *midnight* before his execution, inform him of the ſentence, and continue with him till his death. They, with the confeſſor, exhort and comfort him, and give him his choice of the moſt delicious food. All the *fraternity* attend the execution, dreſſed in white. When the priſoner is dead, they leave him hanging till the evening; then one of the *fraternity*, generally a *prince*, cuts him down, and orders him to be conveyed to the burying-place which they have appropriated to malefactors. I was there the twenty-ninth of Auguſt, the only day in the year when this burying-place is opened to the public.—Adjoining an elegant church is a chapel, which makes one ſide of a court, and on each of the other three ſides, is a portico ſupported by Doric pillars.

* THE chambers of this *ſilent* and *melancholy* abode were quite inacceſſible to me; and yet I ſpent near two hours about the court and the prieſts apartments, till my continuance there began to raiſe ſuſpicion.

† MANY of *Florentine* extraction were the founders. This inſtitution is ancient, for the church of *S. Gio. Battiſta Decollato* belonged to them in 1450.

In

ROME. In the middle of the pavement* of the front portico the *women*, and in one of the ſide porticos the *men* are buried. The latter are interred in the ſame dreſs in which they were hanged; for in *Italy*, coffins are not in general uſe.

S. MICHELE. THE hoſpital of *S. Michele* is a large and noble edifice. The back front is near three hundred yards long. It conſiſts of ſeveral courts with buildings round them. In the apartments on three ſides of one of the moſt ſpacious of theſe courts, are rooms for various manufactures and arts, in which boys who are orphans or deſtitute are educated and inſtructed. When I was there, the number was about two hundred, all learning different trades according to their different abilities and genius. Some were educated for printers, ſome for bookbinders, deſigners, ſmiths, carpenters, taylors, ſhoemakers, and barbers; and ſome for weavers and dyers, a cloth manufacture being carried on here in all its branches. When the boys arrive at the age of twenty years, they are compleatly clothed, and a certain ſum is given to ſet them up in the buſineſs they have learned. In the middle of the court is a noble fountain, and there are ſeveral inſcriptions to the honour of the founders of this excellent inſtitution.

JOINING to another court are apartments for the aged and infirm, in which were two hundred and ſixty *men*, and two hundred and twenty-ſix *women*. Here they find a comfortable retreat, having

* HERE are marble ſquares, in which are circular apertures for the interment of thoſe that are executed. Round theſe ſtones is inſcribed,

"*Domine, cum veneris judicare,*
"*Noli nos condemnare.*"

O Lord, when thou ſhalt come to judge,
do not condemn us.

clean

clean rooms and a refectory. I converſed with ſome of them, and they appeared happy and thankful. ROME S. MICHELE.

ANOTHER part of this Hoſpital is a priſon for boys or *young men.* Over the door is this Inſcription:

CLEMENS XI. PONT. MAX.
PERDITIS ADOLESCENTIBUS CORRIGENDIS
INSTITUENDISQUE
UT QUI INERTES OBERANT
INSTRUCTI REIPUBLICÆ SERVIANT
AN. SAL. MDCCIV. PONT. IV.

Pope Clement XI.
For the correction and inſtruction
Of profligate youth:
That they, who when idle, were injurious,
When inſtructed, might be uſeful,
To the State.
1704.

IN the room is inſcribed the following admirable ſentence, in which the grand purpoſe of all civil policy relative to criminals is expreſſed.

PARUM EST
COERCERE IMPROBOS
POENA
NISI PROBOS EFFICIAS
DISCIPLINA.

It is of little advantage
To reſtrain the Bad
By Puniſhment,
Unleſs you render them Good
By Diſcipline.

ROME S. MICHELE. HERE were fifty *boys* ſpinning, and in the middle of the room * an inſcription hung up,

SILENTIUM.

IN this hoſpital is a room alſo for *women*. On the outſide is an inſcription, expreſſing, that it was erected by *Clement* XII. in 1735, *for reſtraining the licentiouſneſs and puniſhing the crimes of women.*

THERE are in *Rome* many hoſpitals for the ſick, but they were in general crowded, yet none of them had more than one patient in a bed. In the great hoſpital of *San Spirito in Saſſia*, † there were, the firſt time I viſited it, a thouſand and fifteen patients; the ſecond time, eleven hundred and three. ‡

THE hoſpital of *S. Gio Laterano* was alſo crowded and offenſive; and that of *S. Giacomo degl' Incurabili* was worſe: § but that called

* THIS room being different from any I had before ſeen, I had a plan taken, which may give a clearer idea of it than a verbal deſcription would do.

† FORMERLY many nations founded hoſpitals in this city. This was founded by one of our *Saxon* kings. Some others continue to the preſent time entirely national, as the *Milaneſe*, *Florentine*, and *Spaniſh* hoſpitals.

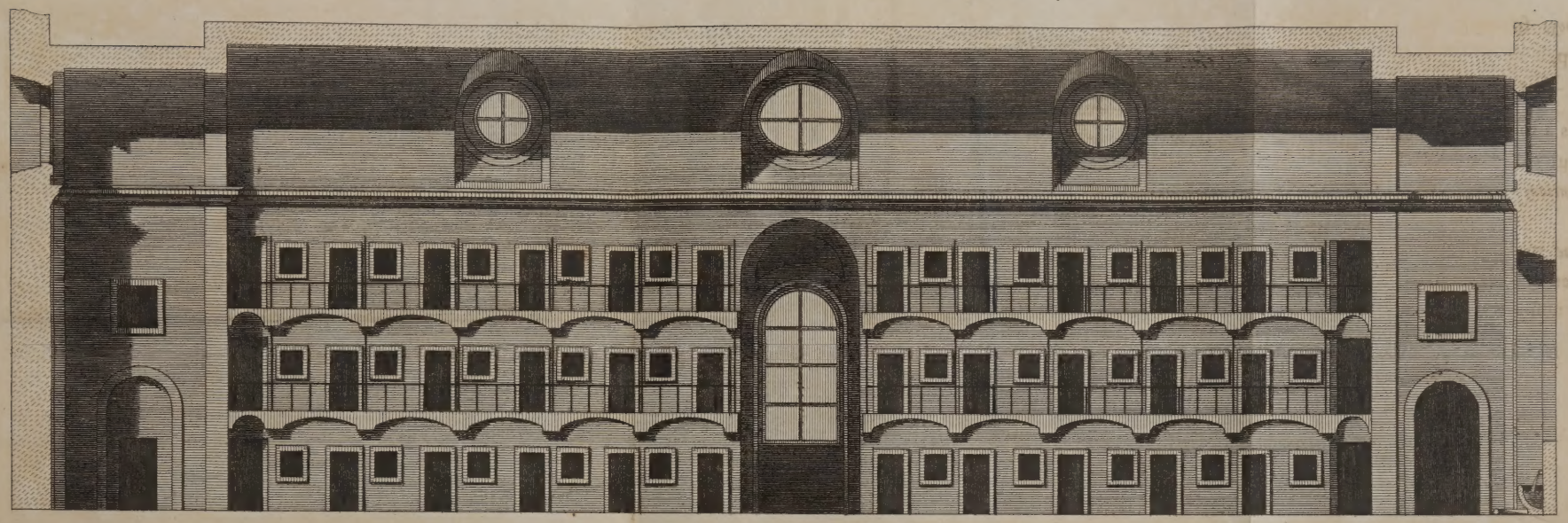
‡ HERE is a *ſtaircaſe* remarkable for its aſcent being very eaſy, for valetudinarians, and for carrying up the ſick in a kind of chairs or *encloſed beds*. It is ſeven feet wide, and has a rail on each ſide. Every ſtep is an inclined plane of three inches aſcent, one foot eight inches wide, and the *riſe* from one ſtep to another is only three inches. Theſe ſteps are of bricks, ſet edgeways, and fronted with ſtone.

§ INDEED I ſaw the hoſpitals under great diſadvantages, it being a very ſickly time, occaſioned by the long continuance of drought, and the extraordinary heats of the ſummer 1778.

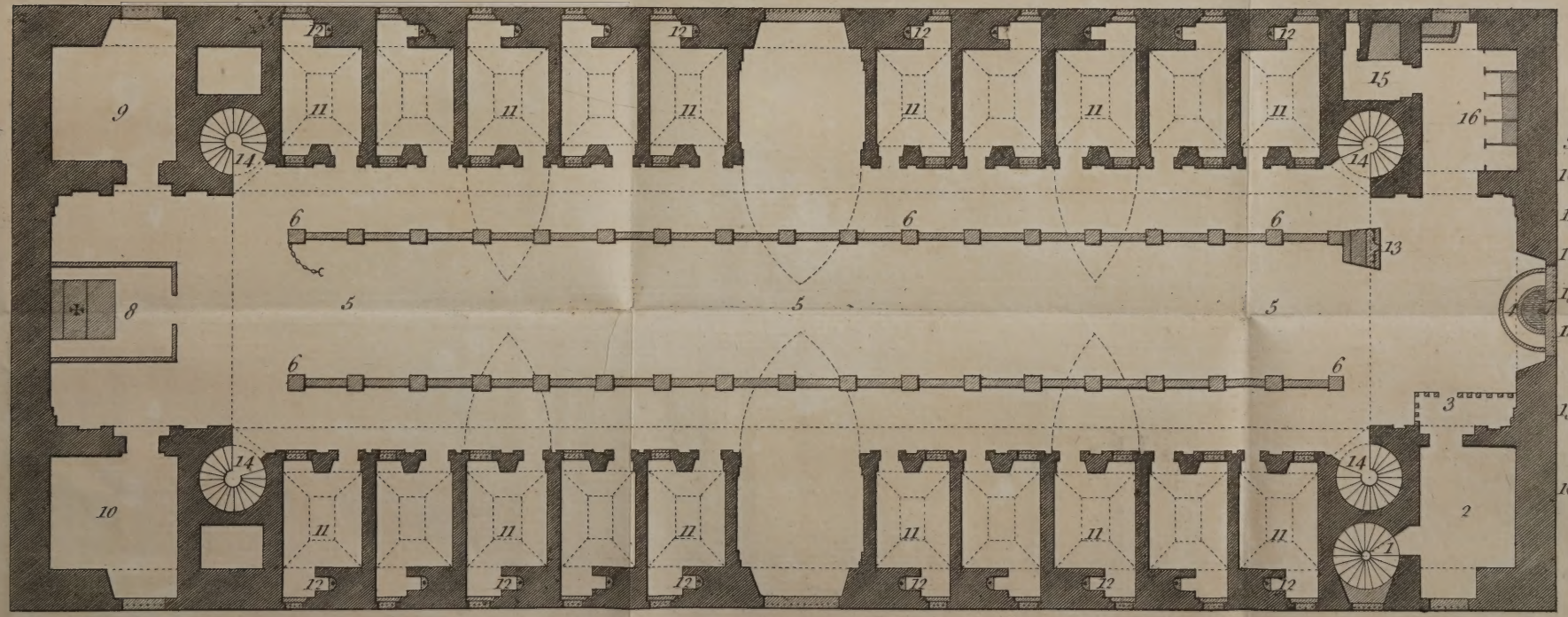
Benfratelli,

ROME.

Pianta della Casa di Correzione — *Plan of the House of Correction.*



Section of the Gallery.



1 *Stairs from the Street*
2 *Keepers Room*
3 *Wooden Rails for Security*
4 *A Fountain*
5 *The Hall where they Work*
6 *Benches with Chains*
7 *A large Windon*
8 *The Altar*

9 *The Vestry*
10 *The Accountants Room*
11 *Lodging Rooms*
12 *Sewers*
13 *Place of Chastisement*
14 *Stair Cases to Priors & Keepers Rooms*
15 *A Small Room*
16 *Rooms for fuel &c.*

Benfratelli, that for the *Florentines*, that of *S. Maria della Conſola-zione*,* were clean, and perfectly free from any offenſive ſcents. In this laſt-mentioned hoſpital, no patients are received except ſuch as have wounds or fractures. The *Gallicano*, another hoſpital in this City, is ſolely for *cutaneous* diſorders. ROME HOSPITALS.

BEFORE we take our leave of *Rome*, it may be proper juſt to mention the *Hoſpital* for pilgrims and *convaleſcents*. Recovering patients, when diſmiſſed from the other hoſpitals, may enter into this, and reſide here *three days*, lodge in airy wards, dine in the refectory, and be well attended.

THE *Pope's galleys* are at *Civita-vecchia*. The ſlaves condemned to them are confined for different terms, according to the nature of their crimes: but the ſhorteſt time is three years for vagabonds, who are generally employed on board the pontons in clearing the harbour. For theft, the term is never under ſeven years. Perſons convicted of forgery are always confined for life; and if found guilty of forging bank-notes, or any inſtruments by which large ſums have been loſt, they are puniſhed with an *iron glove*. Priſoners *for life* are chained two and two together: thoſe for *limited terms* have all a ſingle chain, and, at their firſt arrival, of the ſame weight; but when they have no more than one or two years to ſerve, they have only a ring CIVITA-VECCHIA.

* AT night, two chains are put acroſs the ſtreet over-againſt this hoſpital, by an order of Pope *Alexander* VII. in 1661, for the purpoſe elegantly expreſſed in the inſcription,

Ne prætereunte ſtrepitu Quies Amica ſilentii
Omnino ab ægrotantibus exularet.

CIVITA-VECCHIA.

round their leg, which is leſſened as the end of their term approaches. For eſcapes, they are obliged to finiſh their *firſt* condemnation, and then receive a freſh one for the ſame time as the former; but if the firſt was for life, the ſame is renewed, and they receive from a hundred to two hundred laſhes a day, for three days after their arrival. *None are ſent to the galleys under the age of twenty:* criminals of a younger age are kept at the hoſpital of *S. Michele* in *Rome* till they are of age; and are there employed in ſpinning, and fed on bread and water.

THE allowance to each ſlave is three pounds of bread a day; and fifty-five pounds of beans or *calavunces* to each galley, with which they generally make a kind of ſoup once in two or three days, and they are allowed two pound and a half of oil to boil with their beans. At *Eaſter*, *Chriſtmas*, and *Carnival*, they are allowed one pound of beef and half a pint of wine a man, and twenty-five pounds of rice to a galley.

FOR their cloathing, they have once in two years, a ſtriped woollen *capotto* and waiſtcoat, two ſhirts, two pair of canvaſs breeches, and a woollen cap; and every year, two feet and a half of woollen cloth to wrap round their legs inſtead of ſtockings.*

THE *ſlaves* here are conſtantly employed, and have what they earn for themſelves, being paid according to their abilities and the nature

* THE yearly expenſe of each ſlave for maintenance, cloathing, and chains, is computed at fifteen *Roman crowns* and eighty-ſeven *baiocs*, about £3 : 13 : 9.

AT the time of my being at *Civita-vecchia*, three of the galleys were out on a cruize, and two only remained. Through the whole night there was great ſilence, though about four hundred were chained in each of the galleys.

of

of their work. For *ſawing* in the arſenal, they are paid two pence a day each; for *working as maſons*, two pence halfpenny; for carrying ſtones and mortar, only a penny. Such as work at the *canvaſs and callico manufactories* are paid from two pence to eight pence, according to the quality of the work, &c. At the public works they are allowed an hour for dinner, and in ſummer-time an hour for breakfaſt.* CIVITA-VECCHIA.

HERE is a ſpacious hoſpital on *ſhore* for the ſlaves. None were in irons. All was clean. In the centre of the great room in this hoſpital was an altar for public worſhip. A particular room was appropriated for ſuch as had cutaneous diſorders, and another for *conſumptive* patients.†

THE principal priſon in the great and populous city of NAPLES‡ is *La Vicaria*, under the courts of juſtice. It contained when I was there, according to the gaoler's account, nine hundred and eighty priſoners. In about eight large rooms communicating with one another, there were five hundred and forty ſickly objects, who had acceſs to a NAPLES.

* FOR the preceding account I am indebted to our countryman Mr. *Denham*, who has the ſuperintendence of the Pope's galleys.

† IN this country, the phyſicians are perſuaded that the *conſumption* is a contagious diſorder. Patients afflicted with it in hoſpitals have a ſeparate ward. The ſame precautions are uſed to prevent infection as in the plague. When this diſorder has been in private houſes, the furniture is removed, and the rooms are ſcraped and fumigated, before they are again inhabited.

‡ AN account is taken every year of the inhabitants of this city; and at Eaſter 1777, their number was 350,061; of whom 164,545 were males, and 160,071 females, beſides 3303 prieſts, 4231 monks, and 6311 nuns.

court

NAPLES. court ſurounded by buildings ſo high as to prevent the circulation of air. In this court was a receſs, under arcades like thoſe under the chapel at *Newgate*. Some of the priſoners were employed in knitting, and others in making ſhoes, but moſt of them were entirely without employment. In ſix chambers, which opened into a ſpacious hall, were many beds for ſuch as could pay for them. Adjoining was a chapel, and an airy infirmary for the whole priſon.* In ſeven cloſe offenſive rooms were thirty-one priſoners, almoſt without cloaths on account of the great heat: and in ſix dirty rooms communicating with one another were fifty *women*. Of all the priſoners, one *man* only was in irons, in a dungeon, near a ſmall chapel which is allotted to the condemned before execution.

THE bread was good: the daily allowance to each was twenty-two ounces.

THERE were three other priſons: one contained eighty priſoners, another near ſixty, the other but eleven.

GALLEYS. THE *galleys* were moored about ten feet from the ſhore. In the *firſt* were two hundred and ſixty ſlaves; in the *ſecond*, two hundred and ninety-eight; in the *third*, two hundred and ſeventy; and in the *fourth*, four hundred; moſt of them ſtout and healthy. All were chained two and two together. Their bread was hard, but ſweet.

* THERE were *forty* perſons in this infirmary, in ſingle beds, with ſheets, coverlids, &c.

IN viſiting the priſons of *Italy*, I obſerved, that in general great attention was paid to the ſick; but I could not avoid remarking, that too little care was taken to *prevent* ſickneſs.

FROM the heat of the climate, one might imagine the *gaol fever* would be very likely to prevail; but I did not find it in any of the priſons.

About

About twenty-ſix ounces a day was allowed them; and when employed in the arſenal and other public works, they have an extraordinary allowance of near a penny a day. After eſcapes, if they are retaken, their whole term is doubled. *Each galley has a chaplain*, and public worſhip on Sundays and Holidays.

IN the *Serraglio*, or great alms-houſe,* there were about five hundred and fifty priſoners *condannati* in eight or nine rooms. Many of them work as labourers on this great building, with chains varying according to the terms of their confinement; and have the *extra* allowance juſt mentioned, with five ounces of flour for ſoup. In theſe rooms were ſhoemakers at work, as in ſome of the galleys; but moſt of the priſoners had no employment.†

THIS great building is to be a receptacle for the aged and infirm; and for beggars and idle perſons. There is a great number of the former in ſome rooms that are finiſhed, and which have windows into a court, where they were digging a foundation for a very large church, by which the numerous inhabitants will be deprived of the ſalutary effects of the circulation of air.

THE galley ſlaves have an hoſpital on the *ſhore*‡ fronting the bay, entirely appropriated to them and their guards. It has four or five

* THE front of this building already extends near thirteen hundred feet, and probably it will be enlarged.

† AS no regular plan had been ſettled for the employment of theſe ſlaves, the king lately made a preſent of three hundred of ſuch of them as had been condemned for life to the *Malteſe*.

‡ ON my telling the ſurgeon, that in ſome countries a *part* of each galley is made an hoſpital; he replied, "that muſt ſoon make the *whole* an hoſpital."

ſpacious

NAPLES. ſpacious and airy wards, cleaner than moſt of the other hoſpitals in this city. One of theſe rooms is only for the *guard* of the marine. The patients are diſtinguiſhed into three claſſes; ſick—very ill—and recovering. Great attention is paid to them: and they are allowed good bread in ſufficient quantity.

HOSPITALS. THE great and crowded hoſpitals of *S. Apoſtoli* and *L'Annunziazione*, have wards appropriated to the cure of wounded perſons.*

THE hoſpital of the *Benfratelli*, or *S. Gio. di Dio*, is clean and elegant. It conſiſts chiefly of one lofty ward,† at one end of which is an altar and a room for poor prieſts, and at the other end a table on which were placed the patients victuals. Near this table was inſcribed a reference to the appoſite words of Scripture, *Matthew* xxv. 35, 36. *For I was an hungred, and ye gave me meat: &c.*

* THE frequency of aſſaults and aſſaſſinations in *Italy* is generally known. Many of the common people ſeem to be inſenſible of the atrociouſneſs of the crime of murder. I have heard criminals in priſon expreſs, with ſeeming ſatisfaction of mind, "that though they ſtabbed, they did not rob." If we conſider that wards and even hoſpitals appropriated to the wounded are filled with patients, that the priſons are crowded, and that many are continually taking refuge on the ſteps of churches, and examine our accounts in *Janſſen's Liſts* and the *Judges' Returns*, we may reckon that there are more murders committed in a year in the city of *Naples* or *Rome*, than in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*. Does not this prove that the *Engliſh* are not naturally cruel? And might not arguments be derived from hence, for the reviſal and repeal of ſome of our ſanguinary laws? The Marquis *Beccaria* juſtly remarks, in his *Eſſay on Crimes and Puniſhments*, chap. 28. "That the puniſhment of "death is pernicious to ſociety, from the example of barbarity it affords."

† IN many of the *Italian* hoſpitals, and *in all* that I have ſeen belonging to this order of friars, there are no rooms over the ſick wards, ſo that they are as *lofty* as our churches or chapels.

AT

AT *Lucca*, they formerly ſold their *condannati* to the *Genoeſe* or *Venetians*, but now they keep them in priſon without any employment. LUCCA.

AT *Genoa*, beſides a priſon for *debtors*, and a priſon for *female criminals*, there is a great priſon for *male criminals*, conſiſting of thirty-five rooms. I ſaw none of the priſoners in irons. Their daily allowance was thirteen ounces of good wheaten bread for each. To this priſon belongs an hoſpital and a chapel, with a large room to which the condemned are brought four days before their execution.—The inſtructions formed for this priſon by the *ſupreme ſyndics*, are hung up in it, and contain good regulations, as will appear from the following account of a few of them. GENOA.

THE keeper ſhall have under him ſix aſſiſtants:—and the ſaid keeper is to be reſponſible, and liable to puniſhment, if any of the aſſiſtants ſhall be guilty of the leaſt fraud or neglect in their employment.—The advocate fiſcal is once a week, at any time he ſhall think proper *(but when he is leaſt expected)* to viſit the cells of the priſon, and to enquire diligently how the priſoners are treated by the keeper and aſſiſtants, in order to give information to the moſt *ſerene ſenate*, &c.—When any priſoner is condemned to death, he is immediately to be put into chains.—The keeper is always to keep the chapel ſhut, except at the time of celebrating maſs, confeſſion, or *adminiſtering conſolation* to the unhappy.—He is alſo to take care that the priſoners do not play at any *games*, particularly *cards*. The laſt order is, that this table of regulations be fixed up in the criminal court of juſtice, in the chancery, and in the apartments of the criminals.

IN one of the *galleys* juſt returned from conveying ſome noblemen to their country ſeats, I found about three hundred ſtout fellows, GALLEYS.

GENOA GALLEYS. clean and healthy: for the old and infirm had been left in the galleys at home, of which there were only two, the other two being out on a cruize.

THE hoſpital for the galleys is on *ſhore*, and in it are hung up the regulations, which conſiſt chiefly of ſuch orders as the following:

THAT five ſuperintendents ſhall be appointed by the magiſtrates, who every month ſhall draw lots, to determine which of the galleys they are to inſpect.—That exact liſts of the crews, and of the ſick in the infirmary, with an account of the time of their admiſſion, ſhall be taken and kept, with the aſſiſtance of the phyſician, chaplain, and ſurgeon.—That the ſecretary ſhall keep a regiſter of all things neceſſary to be provided; bread, wine, meat, peaſe, beans, rice, &c. &c. —That four caldrons of broth ſhall be allowed weekly to a galley, beſides kettles of broth ſtatedly given them in the three winter months. —That when the ſuperintendents diſcontinue the allowance of meat, cheeſe, oil, and ſtockfiſh, the chaplain ſhall ſee that each of the ſlaves be ſerved daily with half a pint of wine.—That the phyſicians ſhall keep exact accounts of their orders of meat, wine, paſtry, &c.—That the captains and midſhipmen ſhall take care that all the regulations be exactly obſerved.

HOSPITAL. IN the *great hoſpital* there were about three hundred men and ſix hundred women. All ſick perſons of any nation are admitted into it; and it is one of the beſt and leaſt offenſive of the public hoſpitals of *Italy*. Here was a room and ward for *foundlings*, crowded and cloſe; and the poor infants were cruelly bound hands and feet with bandages.

THERE

THERE were alſo in this hoſpital apartments for the inſane. Theſe apartments were cloſe and dirty; and the *calm* and *quiet*, I found inhumanly confined in the ſame room with the *noiſy* and *turbulent*. GENOA HOSPITALS.

THE *Albergo* hoſpital, ſituated on an eminence within ſight of the harbour, is an aſylum for boys and girls. There were in it a hundred and ſeventeen of the former, and four hundred and eighty-two of the latter. It is ſomething ſimilar to the noble and well-regulated hoſpital of *San Michele* at *Rome*. Over the door of the great room, where numbers were ſpinning and weaving, is this inſcription:

Silentium et Obedientia.

IN *Milan*, beſides the great priſon in which are twenty *ſecrete* chambers;*—the priſon for debtors,† &c.—there are *two priſons* called *L'Argaſtro*, and *La Caſa di Correzione*, which do honour to the country. Both are for criminals, condemned either for a term of years, or for life. The *moſt atrocious*, work in chains in the ſtreets; the *others* only in the houſe. MILAN.

* THE general ſize of theſe rooms is eleven feet by twelve to fifteen. In ſome were only one or two perſons, but in others ſix or eight: the windows are towards a high wall eleven feet diſtant. Theſe are ſome of the ſtrongeſt and moſt retired rooms in the *Italian* priſons, which the moſt atrocious offenders, and thoſe who are impriſoned for life, are confined. They are inacceſſible but by a ſpecial order. The entrance is guarded by two doors, between which is a narrow ſpace, juſt ſufficient to admit two perſons. Into this you are locked before the turnkey opens the inner door, for fear theſe deſperate criminals ſhould attempt to ruſh out and murder the keeper for the keys.

† IN this great trading city, there were only four perſons confined for debt.

MILAN HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

IN *L'Argaſtro* there were three hundred and fifty-nine priſoners, healthy and ſtrong. A conſiderable number of them were at work in public:* but in the houſe there were at work ſhoe-makers, taylors, ſmiths, wheelwrights, cabinet-makers, turners, nailers, rope-makers, leather-dreſſers, painters on gauze, ſpinners and weavers. In one room eleven looms were employed.†

THEIR dormitory is a ſpacious room, with three ſtages in it on which they lie. In the centre of the cieling are four large apertures and ſixteen ſmall ones.‡

THERE is a large court and a pump, and running water for waſhing§ the linen of the priſoners, which they ſhift once a week. The daily allowance to each is thirty-five ounces of good bread,‖ and a meſs of good vegetable ſoup. They have two hours for dinner and repoſe.

* THEY water the ſtreets and public walks (at the expenſe of the city) there being nineteen ſmall four-wheeled waggons for that purpoſe; ſix men draw, and one attends behind chained. Others repair the pavements, &c.

† MANY learn ſeveral trades; ſo that there is a probability, that when their term is finiſhed, they will become *uſeful members* of ſociety; which ſhould be the *grand object* in all ſuch houſes. They receive for themſelves *one third* of what they earn, and *two thirds* go to the houſe.

‡ A PRISONER, whoſe employment was drawing deſigns and patterns, gave me a plan of the rooms and courts in this priſon.

§ I OBSERVED to one of the priſoners that they were cleaner than moſt working men: he replied, "or elſe the confinement would be intolerable."

‖ ONE loaf was equal to the daily allowance of two priſoners, and it was divided into two equal parts with an engine, and *each* received *his own* portion every day.

All

All had a chain to each leg. If any eſcape and are retaken, the whole term is renewed, and half as much more MILAN.

IN this houſe there is an hoſpital, a chapel, and an apartment for the chaplain.

THE *Caſa di Correzione* is now building, on a noble and ſpacious plan.* The dormitory and the work-rooms for the men are finiſhed and occupied.† In one of theſe work-rooms there were forty looms employed weaving linen, cotton, and diaper: in which alſo, and in two others opening into it, were *warping* and *twiſting-mills*, and *winding-wheels*. Under theſe was a calendar: and ſome were employed in *beating* (not carding) cotton. In a detached temporary building I ſaw a priſoner employed in weaving gauze; who (as I conjectured from the great reſort to him) was reckoned curious in this art. With the aſſiſtance of ſome whom he employed, he kept four looms at work. Other priſoners were bleaching the cloth manufactured in the houſe. And ſome were employed as labourers and maſons in this great building. HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

OVER the work-rooms is the great *hall* or *dormitory*, the room for boys, and the infirmary. The dormitory is lightſome, airy and clean, and appears evidently to be an improvement on that of *San Michele* at

* THE *Count de Firmian*, governor of *Lombardy*, whoſe amiable character is well known to our *Engliſh* travellers, not only honoured me with the plan, but favoured me with every advantage for examining the priſons.

† THE two work-rooms for the women, (juſt finiſhed) are large and lofty, and in each there are five large windows, placed high above the floor. At one corner of theſe rooms are ſtone baſons, with water laid in to them.

Rome.

MILAN. *Rome.** It conſiſts of a great room, (one hundred and twenty-four feet by thirty-one)† near the end of which there is an altar with a cupola over it: on one ſide of the altar is the dormitory for boys, and on the other the infirmary; and all together make the figure of a croſs, which is the form of many hoſpitals in *Italy* and other *Roman Catholic* countries.

THERE were near three hundred priſoners in this houſe; twenty of whom were chained to two benches in the dormitory, but at the ſame time employed in ſpinning, making and mending clothes. There are two or three rooms, adjoining thoſe in which they work, occupied as warehouſes. All the priſoners work in irons.

HOSPITAL. IN viſiting the great *hoſpital*, my expectations, which had been too much raiſed by the accounts of travellers, were diſappointed. Moſt of the wards are on the ground floor and not lofty, as there are rooms over them. They are alſo dirty and offenſive, though provided with ſpacious drains. They have a middle row of beds, and in many of the beds were two perſons: but care was taken to ſeparate the patients in fevers from thoſe who were attended by ſurgeons.‡

* I THEREFORE inſert the plan of this alſo.

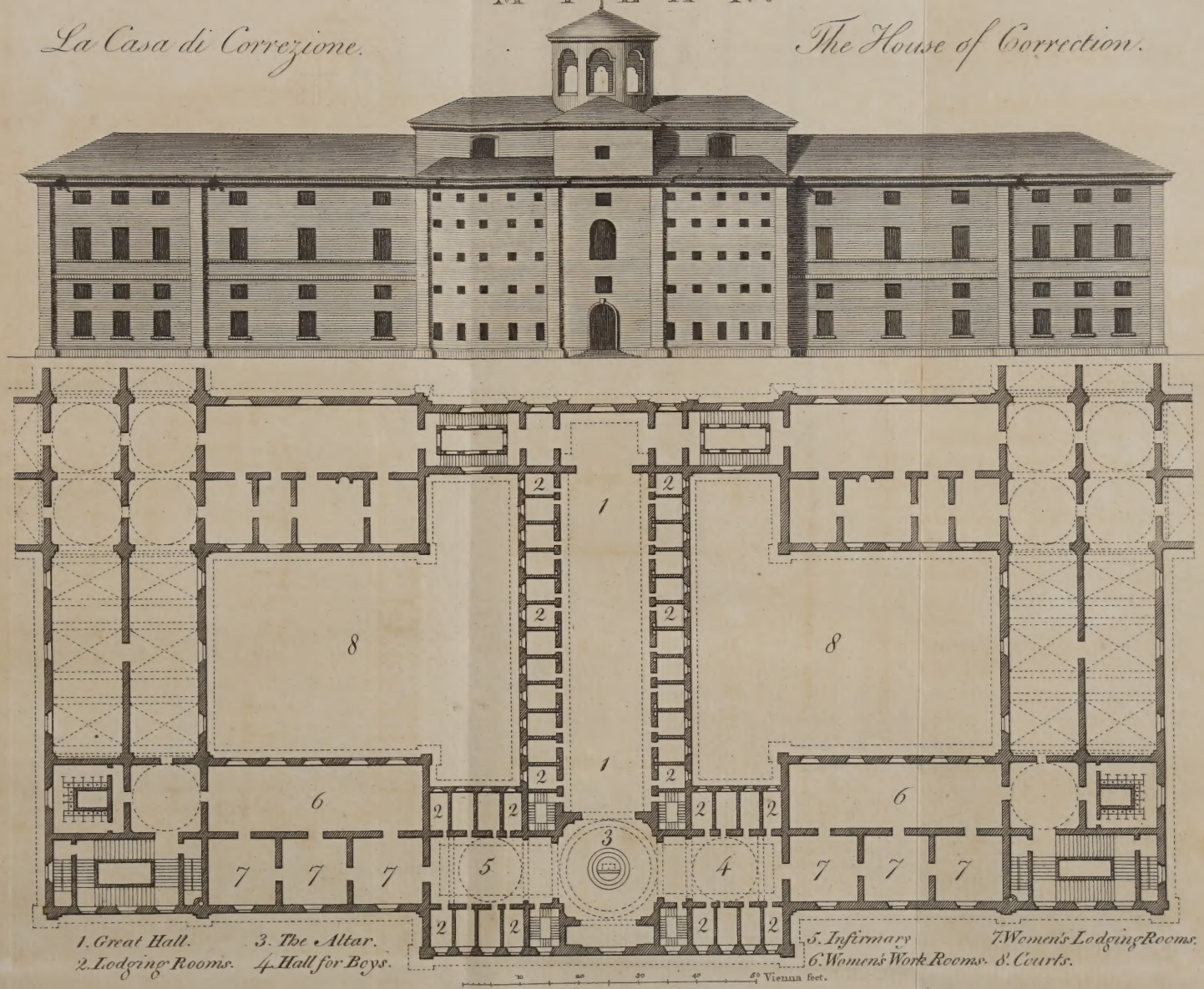
† ON each ſide of the hall are three ſtone galleries, two feet eight inches wide, with iron rails. The chambers are all numbered, amounting to one hundred and twenty: theſe are all ſimilar, nine feet two inches by eight feet two; they have one window outward, three feet by two: and one towards the great room, two feet five inches by one foot five: they are furniſhed with a bed and bedding, a ſtool, and a vault. In the infirmary, and the dormitory for boys, as well as in the great hall, there were ſtone ſinks and water laid in.

‡ MOST of the chirurgical patients had been wounded in ſudden quarrels or aſſaults.

THE

MILAN.

La Casa di Correzione. *The House of Correction.*



1. Great Hall. *3. The Altar.* *5. Infirmary* *7. Women's Lodging Rooms.*
2. Lodging Rooms. *4. Hall for Boys.* *6. Women's Work Rooms.* *8. Courts.*

The Vienna foot is ¼ Inch shorter than the English foot.

THE hoſpital of *S. Gio di Dio* exhibits that cleanlineſs and attention, which this fraternity always diſcovers. MILAN HOSPITALS.

IN the hoſpital for orphans called *La Stella*, the *work* and *bed rooms* were ſpacious, neat and agreeable. There were three hundred girls in it; whoſe employment was making lace on round pillows.*

IN the priſon at the Citadel of TURIN there were one hundred and ſeventy in irons; ſome had the half-chain, others were chained two and two together. Theſe priſoners continue always unemployed, till they are ſent to the galleys at *Villa-Franca*. Their unhealthy countenances plainly ſhewed the little attention paid to them.—In this priſon there was a chamber for convaleſcents, who not being fit for labour, are continued here forty days before they are ſent to the galleys. TURIN CITADEL.

IN the great hoſpital of *San. Giovanni* there were a multitude of old men and women, whoſe apartments had a very improper communication with the wards of the ſick and dying. HOSPITALS.

IN the hoſpital of *La Carita*, there were about two thouſand inhabitants, moſtly boys and girls.

HERE alſo is an *hoſpital for lunaticks*, where with pain, I ſaw wards crowded with beds, and in ſome of them miſerable creatures chained and raving.

AT *Chamberry* I found that the ſalutary practice of waſhing the priſon was adopted. Beſides the ſtated allowance of good bread, the CHAMBERRY.

* I WISHED them a more healthy employment, and that they had uſed the *ſquare* pillows of *Flanders*; for conſtantly ſtooping muſt be prejudicial. Such as are thus employed are generally of a pale and ſickly complexion.

priſoners

CHAMBERRY. priſoners are often ſupplied with bread and ſoup, and in winter with clothes and coverlids, by a charitable ſociety of ladies. In one of the rooms I ſaw chains; but was told they had not been uſed ſince the walls had been built high. A diſmal torture chamber, into which day-light never enters, makes a part of this priſon.

GENEVA. AT *Geneva* I reviſited the priſon which was formerly the biſhop's palace. There were in it two debtors, and five other priſoners; to whom great attention was paid, as they were then laying new floors, leſt the rooms ſhould be damp and injurious to their health. *

IN the *houſe of correction* there were no priſoners.

SWITZERLAND.

IN ENTERING SWITZERLAND from *Geneva*, a traveller will be ſurpriſed to meet frequently with a gibbet on the road, if he be not informed that almoſt every *ſeigneurie* or bailiwick has a priſon, and poſſeſſes the power of trying criminals and capitally convicting them. I viſited one of theſe priſons. It belonged to Mr. *Baron de Prangins*,

* I HOPED to have found here no torture chambers, but I had only the pleaſure to hear that none had ſuffered in them theſe twenty five years. They are thus reſtrained by the thirty ſecond article in the *Reglement de l'illuſtre Mediation pour la pacification des troubles de la Republique de Geneve*, publiſhed in 1738, "*Les accuſés et* "*criminels ne pourront être appliqués á la Queſtion ou Torture, que préalablement ils n'ayent* "*été par jugement définitif, condamnés á mort.*"

and

and conſiſted of four rooms at the top of his caſtle.* It was empty: and this is commonly the caſe with the priſons in this country, in conſequence of the virtuous education and induſtry of the inhabitants.

AT *Freyburg* there were no priſoners except a few in the houſe of correction. The men convicts are employed abroad in cleaning the ſtreets, &c. FREYBURG.

THERE were none confined in all the priſons at *Bern*, except in the two houſes of correction. In that for the city, the men and women were ſpinning. In the other, called the *Scallenhaus*, there were a hundred men and forty-one women, who were in ſeparate apartments, and three different rooms aſſigned to each ſex according to their different crimes and the terms for which they were condemned.† They were all employed either in the houſe or abroad, except fifteen, who ſeemed miſerable for want of employment.‡ BERN.

* I OBSERVED the ſame thing at the caſtle in the iſle of *Gorgona* in *Italy*, where were two rooms at the top of the building for priſons. This is different from the ancient cruel mode of confining priſoners in pits and dungeons of caſtles.

† AN old keeper having left the door of one of the men's wards unlocked, twelve priſoners forced the outer door and walked off. The people, who happened to ſee them, ſuffering them to paſs, becauſe they ſuppoſed they were going to work in the ſtreets. When four or five of them ſome time after were retaken and carried to their old lodgings, the magiſtrates ordered that they ſhould *not be puniſhed*, conſidering that every one muſt be deſirous of gaining liberty. As they had not been guilty of aſſault or violence in making their eſcape, the puniſhment fell on the *keeper* for his negligence.

‡ WHERE the crimes are of ſuch a nature as to allow or require *indulgence*, it ſhould be given them by ſhortening their term of confinement, or in ſome other way, inſtead of allowing them to be idle. I have ſeen this *falſe indulgence* to priſoners in ſeveral places.

BERN HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

SOME of the women were employed in ſpinning. I ſaw them bring in their week's work, and after it was examined, receive twenty-ſeven pounds of flax for the following week. At that time ſome of the town's people came and purchaſed the flax that had been ſpun, and paid for it to an *inſpector* who lives near the priſon.

As the employment of the *male* convicts out of doors is here ſomewhat ſimilar to that at *Milan*, I give a repreſentation of it from a draught taken by a painter in this city; I have alſo given a view of the employment of the *women*, though I deteſt the cuſtom of daily expoſing that ſex to ſuch ignominy and ſeverity, unleſs when they are totally abandoned, and have loſt all the ſofter feelings of their ſex.*

ZURICH.

AT *Zurich* there is a *priſon*, ſituated in the middle of the river, for capital crimes,† and a *houſe of correction*. In the latter, which is convenient and ſpacious, there were about ſixty priſoners. Nine-

* WILL it need an apology if the mode of publiſhing the *aſſize of bread* in *this City* be juſt mentioned? It is better than that at *Vienna* and ſeveral other cities. In the middle of the window of *every* baker's ſhop is hung up in *full view*, the bill on paſteboard, ſpecifying the *weight* and *price* of three different ſorts of bread, and, at the bottom, that of the fine *rolls*. The bills are ſigned by the magiſtrates' ſecretary. If the price continues the ſame the following month, the ſecretary notes it on all the bills. I copied one of theſe bills, and purchaſed the different ſorts of bread, which I found to be *full*, or rather *over* weight.

† HERE was only one priſoner. The firſt room was for examination; in it were five different weights for torture, and if we may depend on tradition, the heavieſt, which is one hundred and twenty pounds, was uſed in torturing a burgomaſter of this city.

teen

BERN.

M. Fischer del. Isaac Taylor jun.p.

Employment of Criminals.

BERN.

M. Fischer del.

Isaac Taylor sculp.

Employment of female Criminals.

teen of the *men* worked abroad for the citizens, who paid them for their work, but not ſo much as other labourers. The reſt were ſpinning within doors or working at ſome trade. I obſerved one woman colouring botanical prints. They have a chapel in which they attend divine ſervice, and are catechiſed every friday. Three times a day, ſuch of them as do not work abroad walk under arcades in a large ſquare court, during which time, by the advice of one of the phyſicians in this city, their rooms are thoroughly aired, the doors and windows being thrown open. They have good bedding; and they are well ſupplied with bread and ſoup every day, but no meat. ZURICH HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

THE priſoners on entrance have the *houſe* clothes, and their own are hung up, with their names, and the time of their commitment, *noted* upon them.

THERE were no priſoners at *Schaffhauſen*, except three in the *houſe of correction*. SCHAFFHAUSEN.

FROM *Switzerland* I returned into *Germany*, to viſit ſome priſons which I had not ſeen, particularly thoſe in the *free* or *imperial Cities*.

GERMANY.

AT *Augſburg*, the priſon is on the ſide of a hill, at the back of the town-houſe. It conſiſts of many *cachots* or ſmall rooms on three different floors. There is one for examination, and there are two for the AUGSBURG.

AUGSBURG. engines of torture.* The condemned are brought three days before their execution into two light rooms, which open into a Roman catholic chapel: where, however, if a priſoner be a proteſtant, a Lutheran miniſter is permitted to attend him.

THE *houſe of correction* conſiſts of buildings on *two* ſides of a ſpacious court; *one* ſide for thoſe of the Roman catholic religion, and the *other* for proteſtants, with a chapel for each. The rooms were all clean, and are white-waſhed every year. Oppoſite to the front windows in moſt of the rooms, were high windows, of a ſemi-circular form, which were deſigned for promoting a circulation of air.

MUNICH. AT *Munich* or *Munchen* there are two priſons for criminals. One in the town-houſe had in it ſix men and two women priſoners.† In a dark damp dungeon down ſeventeen ſteps were the inſtruments of torture.

THE other, called *Lá Priſon de la Cour*, conſiſted of about fifteen cells, twelve feet by ſeven, and a black torture-room.‡

IN

* THERE are alſo two dark dungeons for ſuch as have been convicted of witch-craft: but they are in a very ruinous condition, and ſeem to have been a long time without inhabitants.

† ONCE a year, viz. on *All-ſaints day*, any perſons are permitted to enter and ſee the priſon. There is a cuſtom ſimilar to this in *Holland*, at the Fair and other fixed times.

‡ IN this room there is a table covered with black cloth and fringe. Six chairs for the magiſtrates and ſecretaries covered alſo with black cloth, are elevated two ſteps above

In the *houſe of correction* were about forty men and thirty women; ſome *weaving* wide cloth, but moſt of them *ſpinning*. The keeper ordered his ſervant to attend me with charcoal and frankincenſe; a certain ſign of negligence and inattention, which the countenances of the priſoners confirmed. MUNICH.

I was agreeably relieved from the pain excited by theſe ſcenes, with the view of the two hoſpitals of *Les Freres* and *Les Sœurs de Charité*. In the former were about forty beds; in the latter, twenty: the wards were about twenty-ſix feet wide. All was neat and clean, ſtill and quiet; and the great attention paid to the patients was every where apparent. I ſaw the operation of bleeding performed by the *nuns* with great dexterity and tenderneſs. Over the foot of each bed a text of ſcripture was inſcribed, as in ſome *Italian* hoſpitals. HOSPITALS.

The priſon at *Ratiſbon* or *Regenſburg* is in the town-houſe. Many of the chambers are airy, and moſt of them have ſtoves. There are RATISBON.

above the floor and painted black. Various engines of torture, ſome of which are ſtained with blood, hang round the room. When the criminals ſuffer, the candles are lighted; for the windows are ſhut cloſe, to prevent their cries being heard abroad. Two crucifixes are preſented to the view of the unhappy objects. But it is too ſhocking to relate their different modes of cruelty. Even women are not ſpared.—This room ſeems very much like the torture-room in *Spain*, deſcribed in *Limborch's Hiſtory of the Inquiſition* tranſlated by *Chandler*, vol. II. p. 221, 4to. edit. "It was a large under-"ground room, arched, and the walls covered with black hangings. The candle-"ſticks were faſtened to the wall, and the whole room enlightned with candles placed "in them.—The inquiſitor and notary ſat at a table, ſo that the place ſeemed as the "very manſion of death, every thing appearing ſo terrible and awful."

no

RATISBON. no dungeons, but three dark cellars for torture, at which two ſenators, their ſecretary, and the hangman with his valets aſſiſt. At *Munich* and ſome other places, a ſurgeon alſo attends; but I heard of no ſuch cuſtom here.

AT the back of the orphan-houſe is the *houſe of correction*, in which were only two women.

NUREN-BURG. AT *Nurenburg* the *priſon* is under the town-houſe. There are fifteen ſteps down to the goaler's kitchen. The apertures for admitting light into the paſſages of the dungeons are level with the ground. This is one of the worſt priſons I ever ſaw. The dark unhealthy dungeons, and the diſmal torture-chamber,* do no honour to the magiſtracy of this city.—The goaler makes uſe of a low trick to prevent the eſcape of his priſoners, by terrifying them with the apprehenſions of falling under the power of witches. †

IN one of the *city-towers* in which lunatics are confined, there are three or four rooms for criminals of higher rank.

* IN this chamber on the wall is inſcribed a gingling verſe, which I here inſert, as perhaps no traveller but myſelf has ever ſeen it:

Ad mala patrata, ſunt atra theatra parata. 1753.

† IN ſeveral of the *German gaols* there are dungeons for thoſe that are guilty of witchcraft, but they ſeem to have been long diſuſed: and I hope increaſing light and good ſenſe will ſoon intirely baniſh the *fears* of witches, and conſequently the *witches themſelves*.

THE

THE priſoners in the *houſe of correction** were employed in grinding ſpectacle-glaſſes. The ſurplus of what they earn above forty *creutzers* or eighteen pence a week each, they are allowed for themſelves.† Some of the women were working gold and ſilver lace on cuſhions. NUREN-BURG.

AT *Schwabach*, in the margraviate of *Anſpach*, is a large *houſe of correction*, in which were ninety-three priſoners. Some men here alſo were grinding glaſſes in two large rooms, and others, in different apartments, were employed in poliſhing ſteel buttons for clothes, wire-drawing, and making ſpinning wheels: and I was informed that twelve were at work on the road. The women were ſpinning. SCHWA-BACH.

THIS houſe was clean and well regulated. The goaler readily ſupplied me with a book containing an account of the regulations, &c.; in which are ſome liberal and ſenſible remarks that appear worth tranſcribing.

* OVER the gate of the houſe is this inſcription:

Hic criminum frequentia
Mortalium dementia
Compeſcitur clementia
Salva fori ſententia.

† THE men grind ſeven glaſſes in each hand. Some grind four hundred in a week, by which they earn fifty-two *creutzers* at thirteen for a hundred, and conſequently each earns for himſelf twelve *creutzers* a week.

THAT this is a very unhealthy buſineſs is evident from the countenances of thoſe whom I ſaw thus employed, and from the diſagreeable ſenſations I always received from the duſt in the rooms where they were grinding. The medical gentlemen preſcribe bleeding and phyſick to theſe perſons, two or three times a year.

IT

SCHWABACH HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

IT is obſerved, "that there is great error in expecting that a houſe of this kind ſhould be able to *maintain itſelf*; ſince with the ſtricteſt œconomy, a *conſiderable annual ſum* will be found neceſſary for its proper ſupport."

THE greateſt attention to *cleanlineſs* is inculcated; bathing rooms are provided for the priſoners; and the expenſe of *waſhing* for them is reckoned an object not to be regarded.

THE neceſſity for *ſick wards* for both ſexes is pointed out.

IT is remarked, "to be a very falſe notion, that a man who lives upon *bread and water* can work hard and be kept in health;" accordingly, as will be ſeen in the table ſubjoined, a daily allowance of *hot proviſions* is ordered for the criminals.

IT is mentioned as an eſſential point in order to preſerve order and prevent abuſes, "that *one of the city magiſtrates* ſhould every week in rotation viſit the houſe, and cloſely inſpect every thing relative to its management."

SUCH priſoners as have been publickly whipped are called *infames*, and are diſtinguiſhed from the reſt, by having a particular place appropriated to them in the chapel, and by being made the laſt in receiving the ſacrament. The chaplain reſides in the houſe. The account of the daily allowance* to the priſoners was hung up in the dining room.

IN

* REGULATIONS of the daily *hot* proviſions for thoſe priſoners in the houſe of correction who are ſet to *hard labour*.

SUNDAYS. In the *ſummer* months, half a pound of beef with half a pint of greens.
And in the evening, a pint of ſoup with eight ounces of bread.
In the *winter* months, half a pound of meat with a pint of ſour krout.
And in the evening, a pint of ſoup with eight ounces of bread.

MONDAYS.

In a large *houſe of correction* near *Bayreuth*, in *Franconia*, the men were all working on marble,* which is found in the neighbouring mountains. † Many were employed at the poliſhing bench, two on each ſlab. Others were variouſly engaged, in finiſhing, filing, or BAYREUTH.

MONDAYS.	In *ſummer*, dumplings of wheaten flour.
	And in *winter*, peaſe.
TUESDAYS.	In *ſummer*, peaſe and peeled barley.
	In *winter*, turnips.
WEDNESDAYS.	In *ſummer* and *winter*, boiled millet.
THURSDAYS.	In *ſummer*, butter ſoup.
	In *winter*, ſweet cabbage.
FRIDAYS.	In *ſummer*, dumplings of wheaten flour.
	In *winter*, potatoes, and in the evening, ſoup with flour.
SATURDAYS.	In *ſummer*, peaſe.
	And in *winter*, peaſe and peeled barley.

Further. Unto each of the ſaid priſoners in the evenings, butter; and daily two pounds of bread and half a meaſure of beer.

For thoſe who are *put* to *ſlight labour* the diet is ſimilar, except that each has only a pound and half of bread daily, and no butter or beer: and on *Mondays* and *Fridays*, they have frumenty gruel, inſtead of dumplings.

To *vagrants*, and thoſe who *earn their bread* by *ſlight labour*.

SUNDAYS.	Dumplings and ſoup for ſupper.
WEDNESDAYS.	Millet boiled in milk.

On the other days, no hot victuals.

To each daily, one pound and three quarters of bread.

* MY ingenious friend and colleague, Dr. *Fothergill*, has propoſed a ſcheme of this kind for the employment of our convicts, and pointed out many of the advantages which might attend the execution. It was printed in the *Gazetteer*, September 30, 1776.

† SOME ſpecimens of ſeveral ſorts of the marble I brought home.

BAYREUTH HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

carving; or in cutting proofs or ſamples at the wheels; or in working on tobacco-boxes, ſnuff-boxes, &c. A large warehouſe contained the goods they had finiſhed. In ſummer, many of them are employed in ſawing without doors; but in winter, they work in rooms: for were they to attempt this work abroad, a ſudden froſt might endanger the materials, but would certainly render it impoſſible to uſe the ſaw. The pale countenances of the priſoners were a ſign that their work was laborious, and that the keeper had the whole profit.

THE women were ſpinning worſted, and appeared objects of compaſſion. Their dirty rooms, ſickly looks, and cutaneous complaints, evidently beſpoke inattention and neglect.*

WURTSBURG.

IN the houſe of correction at *Wurtſburg* were fifty-four men and thirty-ſix women, employed in a well-regulated woollen manufactory. In *one* part of the houſe they were ſpinning; in *another*, picking and carding wool; and in *another*, weaving wide cloth for the ſoldiers,† and alſo ſtocking and waiſtcoat-pieces.—The women were all ſpinning or carding in one large room. As their ſpinning was of various kinds,

* I HAVE their book of regulations: but of what advantage are the beſt rules when not enforced?

† THE wheels were larger than *our* ſpinning-wheels, the diameter being four feet.

HERE, and at moſt houſes of this ſort, are large looms (ſix feet ſeven inches wide) and two perſons work at each loom. In a warehouſe, the manufacturer (for all ſuch houſes have a manufacturer) ſhewed me ſeveral pieces of cloth for the under officers, the artillery, the ſoldiers, and the hoſpital or poor-houſe.

there

there was a room with cupboards, where each perſon's work was laid up ſeparately. The taſk for each man or woman was eight *creutzers*, or three pence half-peny, a day. Here is a Roman catholic chapel, and the prieſt lives *in the houſe*.* WURTSBURG.

AT *Francfort* (on the *Maine*) there are five priſons. One is for debtors, where I found only three, who were alimented at ten *creutzers*, about four pence, a day, payable by their creditors. FRANCFORT.

THE priſon called *Lá Tour de Ste. Catharine* was empty. Here is a light room, to which criminals are generally brought from the great guard priſon, juſt before their execution. The men are hanged, and the women beheaded; but executions are very rare in this city.

IN the *houſe of correction* (near the work-houſe) were three priſoners, two women and a man. The man was at work with two or three others in the court, beating to powder a porous ſtone, which is worked up with water, and makes, when dry, a hard cement or coat of plaſter. The two women were employed in the work-houſe.

IN the tower at *Cologn* there were no priſoners either for debt or for capital offences. In this and many other cities, the magiſtrates will not permit a *debtor* who has *no effects* to be *confined*. This city has not the power of executing criminals, but when they are condemned they are delivered up to an *high officer* of the *elector*'s, and confined in a COLOGN.

* ROMAN catholic priſoners are ſometimes ſent hither from other countries, for their term of confinement, as thoſe of a different perſuaſion are ſent to *Bayreuth*.

COLOGN. *dungeon* in his houſe. I ſaw one thus confined when I was here three years ago.

IN the *houſe* of *correction*, the men were beating ſtone to powder with ſmall wooden mallets, as is practiſed at *Francfort*.—The women were ſpinning, or knitting ſtockings.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE. THE great priſon at *Aix-la-Chapelle* was unoccupied.

IN the guard priſon near the *Maiſon de Ville* there were two priſoners; one of whom was a very old man with irons on his hand, who was confined on ſuſpicion, and had twice ſuffered the torture to *force* a diſcovery of his confederates.

EXECUTIONS are not frequent in this city.* *Citizens* are always executed by *decollation*, which is performed by the broad ſword, as at *Hamburgh*, *Bern*, &c. and not by a machine, as in ſome parts of *Italy*; nor by the axe, as in *England*, *Denmark*, &c.

LIEGE. THE two priſons (diſtinguiſhed by the names of the *old* and the *new*) near *Lá Porte de St. Leonard* in *Liege*, are on the ramparts.—In two rooms of the *old* priſon I ſaw ſix cages made very ſtrong with iron,† four of which were empty. Theſe were diſmal places of confinement; but I ſoon found worſe. In deſcending deep below ground from the gaoler's apartments, I heard the moans of the miſerable

* IN this and many other cities, the convict knows not of his execution, till three days before the time. Then he is conſtantly attended by his confeſſor, and indulged in the choice of food.

† THE dimenſions were ſeven feet by ſix feet nine inches, and ſix feet and a half high. On one ſide was an aperture of ſix inches by four, for giving in the victuals.

wretches

wretches in the dark dungeons. The ſides and roof were all ſtone. In wet weather, water from the *foſſés* gets into them, and has greatly damaged the floors. Each of them had two ſmall apertures, one for admitting air, and the other, with a ſhutter over it ſtrongly bolted, for putting in food for the priſoners. One dungeon larger than the reſt was appropriated to the ſick. In looking into this, with a candle, I diſcovered a chimney, and felt ſome ſurprize at this little eſcape of humanity from the men who conſtructed theſe cells. LIEGE.

THE dungeons in the *new* priſon are abodes of miſery ſtill more ſhocking; and confinement in them ſo overpowers human nature, as ſometimes irrecoverably to take away the ſenſes. I heard the cries of the diſtracted as I went down to them. One woman, however, I ſaw, who (as I was told) had ſuſtained this horrid confinement forty-ſeven years without becoming diſtracted.

THE cries of the ſufferers in the torture-chamber may be heard by paſſengers without, and guards are placed to prevent them from ſtopping and liſtening. A phyſician and ſurgeon always attend when the torture is applied; and on a ſignal given by a bell, the gaoler brings in wine, vinegar and water, to prevent the ſufferers from expiring.—"*The tender mercies of the wicked are cruel.*" Thus in the *Spaniſh* inquiſition, the phyſician and ſurgeon attend to determine the utmoſt extremity of ſuffering without expiring under the torture.*

I WILL only add, that in this priſon there are rooms appropriated to priſoners *en penſion*; that is, to ſuch as are confined by the magiſ-

* See *Chandler*'s Tranſlation of *Limborch's Hiſt. of the Inquiſition*, vol. II. p. 222.

trates,

LIEGE. trates, at the desire of their parents, guardians or relations. A shocking practice! which prevails also in some of the neighbouring countries.

IN the *Maison de Force* there were ninety prisoners, ranged in four rooms, and employed in a woollen manufactory of linings for soldiers clothes. Persons live in the house who well understand the business, and instruct the prisoners in sorting, carding, spinning, twisting and weaving. None of them were in irons. All had separate beds, and were supplied with good rye bread,—meat three times a week,—two quarts of beer, for each, every day,—and soup every other day.*

FLANDERS.

BRUSSELS. AT BRUSSELS I revisited the prison *Lá Porte de Halle*, which consists of twenty-four chambers, distinguished by the twenty-four letters of the alphabet, and each prisoner had a separate room.

THE *house of correction* is an old building, and the prisoners are soon to be removed to that at *Vilforde*. They are all employed; for at

* THE *chaplain*, who lives in the house, favoured me with his company through the work-rooms, lodging-rooms, and the refectory. He entered into the true spirit of this institution, and lamented the inconvenience of the house, as not being built for the purpose to which it is applied. He took notice of the propriety of solitary confinement for those that were riotous and refractory at their first coming; for generally, he said, "in four or five days they would become very tractable and submissive."

present

preſent they have a careful and attentive keeper. Some tailors and ſhoe-makers were at work; but moſt of the *men* were occupied in the manufacture of paper-hangings; carving the moulds, grinding the colours, and ſtaining the paper. The *women* priſoners were entirely ſeparated from the *men*, and were employed in making lace. All the priſoners have clean linen every week. BRUSSELS.

AT *Ghent* I went over the *houſe of correction*, or *Lá Maiſon de Force*, with one of the magiſtrates, and found that they were ſtill carrying on a well-regulated manufactory. There were two hundred and eighty *men* priſoners, and one hundred and ſeventeen *women*. Theſe latter had on the *houſe* clothes, and were at work. Moſt of them were ſpinning or knitting, ranged in proper order, attentive and quiet. I was informed that all the priſoners are allowed one fifth of their earnings for themſelves. I brought home ſpecimens of the *cloth*, as I did of the *paper* from *Bruſſels*; which I mention, becauſe I know an idea has prevailed, that no manufacture can be carried on by convicts to any valuable purpoſe. GHENT.

IN the priſon at *Antwerp* there are two rooms for citizens; and up ſtairs there is a cage, about ſix feet and a half ſquare, into which criminals are put before the torture.—A criminal, while he ſuffers the torture, is cloathed in a long ſhirt, has his eyes bound, and a phyſician and ſurgeon attend him: and when a confeſſion is forced from him, and wine has been given him, he is required to ſign his confeſſion; and about forty-eight hours afterwards he is executed. ANTWERP.

IN a ſmall dungeon is a ſtone ſeat like ſome I have ſeen in old priſon towers, in which it is ſaid that formerly priſoners were *ſuffocated by brimſtone*, when their families wiſhed to avoid the diſgrace of

ANTWERP. of a public execution. No perſon here remembers an inſtance of this kind; but about thirty years ago there was a *private* execution in the priſon.—In this priſon there were only two priſoners.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION. THE river runs under the *Houſe of correction*. At the entrance, on *one* ſide are the keeper's apartments; on the *other*, the warehouſe and the *room* for the magiſtrates.* On three ſides of a paved court there are thirteen cells for the *men*, and over them are the rooms for the *women*. On one ſide of the court are the *young women* who are put in by their parents or relations; and on the other, the *criminals*. All the *men* were employed in ſpinning cotton, ſo were ſome of the *women*, and the reſt in making lace. A pound of cotton at a time is delivered to each; for ſpinning which, thirteen *ſous* † are paid. I found, by the books, that at firſt coming, ſome did not earn more than ſeven or eight *ſous* in a week, but ſoon after they earned from twelve to fourteen. Rye bread (to the value of half a ſtiver each meal) and water, is their *allowance*; and whatever they have more than this, they are required to pay for out of their earnings. They are obliged to put on clean linen every week, towards waſhing which each pays a *ſous*. The ſtoves are heated twice a day, and candles and lamps are provided, at the expenſe of the magiſtrates.

THERE are three rooms for the ungovernable. One of them has a floor made of triangular pieces of wood a few inches aſunder. The priſoner is chained in ſuch a manner in the middle of this floor, that he can move but a few ſteps; and being allowed no ſhoes, whether

* IN foreign *houſes of correction* there is a room appropriated to the uſe of the regents or magiſtrates, that they may the more conveniently inſpect and tranſact the affairs of the houſe.

† A SOUS is about a half-penny.

he

he ſtands or lies down, he muſt be in a very uneaſy poſture.—This room therefore is dreaded by the priſoners. The other rooms are abodes ſo dark and ſolitary as to be almoſt equally dreadful.

ANTWERP HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

THE *men* are never ſuffered to go out, except on Sundays and other holidays, when they go to the chapel, in which they have ſeats below. The *women* ſit in a gallery with a lattice of wood before them. Here, and alſo in the priſon, a table of *regulations* is hung up, which is *read* in public by the *chaplain* the firſt Sunday after the entrance of every priſoner.—Theſe regulations conſiſt of thirty-ſix articles, from which I have taken the following extracts.

THE priſoners muſt be ſubmiſſive to the keeper and to his wife; and if they think themſelves injured, muſt complain to the regents. —The times fixed for riſing are, at half after ſix in the morning from December 1ſt to February 15th, and all the reſt of the year at five, or half after five; but on Sundays and holidays at ſix.—The times of meals are fixed at ſeven, twelve, and ſeven.—The priſoners are allowed, at their own expenſe, at breakfaſt a pint of tea; and at dinner ſoup or broth, or a pint of tea or ſmall beer, and at ſupper the ſame quantity of tea or beer; and on Sundays and other holidays a certain quantity of boiled meat: and every week, a pound of butter, and fruit to the value of half a *ſtiver*.*—Every day the keeper is obliged to prepare two ſorts of ſoup or broth, and at ſeven in the morning to give the priſoners their choice of either ſort, or none.—After ſervice on Sundays, the *men* are permitted to walk in the court, and the *women* in the gallery half an hour, under the inſpection of the keeper and officers.—They forfeit half a ſtiver, every time they curſe or ſwear, or make a diſturbance in the chapel; and alſo every time they are not up in half an hour after they are awaked by the keeper, and for every hour they ſleep longer.—If they perſiſt in inſulting the

* A STIVER is about a penny.

ANTWERP HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

keeper or his wife after admonition, they pay a ſtiver, and are alſo puniſhed by having their doors or windows faſt cloſed up.—If they make any noiſe or diſturbance after nine at night to break the *reſt* of their fellow-priſoners, they are ordered to forfeit a *ſchilling*, and to be puniſhed at the diſcretion of the regents: who are likewiſe empowered to make ſuch alterations as they think proper in the rules; and in caſe of ſickneſs or old age to give indulgences to the priſoners, with reſpect to their diet, times of riſing, &c.

LILLE.

AT LILLE, *Lá Priſon Royale* is under no proper regulation. And the unhealthy countenances of the priſoners at the citadel, intimate the pernicious effects of lying in damp rooms, under the fortifications.*

THE two hoſpitals *Lá Comteſſe* and *St. Sauveur* are lofty buildings, deſigned only for the admiſſion of *men*; for in this city there are no hoſpitals for ſick *women*.† The patients are diſtinguiſhed into three ſorts, viz. wounded—very ſick—and recovering: they have different wards aſſigned them accordingly. Every patient has a bed to himſelf. Here cleanlineſs is the agreeable effect of the great attention given to the patients by the *Nuns*. ‡

* I OBSERVED this, becauſe there was reaſon to apprehend, that ſome of the *Engliſh* priſoners at *Dinnan* would be removed hither.

† L'HOPITAL GENERAL indeed admits both ſexes, but that is on a different foundation, and is ſomewhat ſimilar to the houſes of induſtry in *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, and the *Iſle of Wight*.

‡ WHEN a ſick perſon arrives at either of theſe hoſpitals, his bed is immediately ſhewed him. Then one of the ſifters brings warm water, waſhes his feet, and dries them, and kiſſes one foot. Another brings clean ſheets and a clean towel. A man-ſervant makes and warms the bed, and the patient goes directly into it.

FRANCE.

AT AMIENS are two priſons; one for *Les Bourgeois et Lá Libertinage*; the other, *Lá Conciergerie*.—In the town-houſe I ſaw great numbers attending the trial of a woman for confining her ſon. He was then about thirty-two years of age, and had been confined ſixteen years, with a ſeverity which had almoſt deprived him of his intellects. The proſecution was carried on by his father's relations, who had been long ſolicitous for his releaſe. AMIENS.

AT PARIS is *L'Abbaye*, a priſon for the military or guards, and for ſuch debtors as are of rank.—In the debtors rooms, a partition of lath and plaſter detached from the brick-wall, is an expedient to prevent eſcapes. For if the ſmalleſt perforation be made in the partition, it is immediately diſcovered, by the mortar falling between that and the wall into the keeper's court, through the aperture which was left for that purpoſe. PARIS.

I REVISITED the other priſons here.—The exemplary *charity* eſtabliſhed for giving *clean linen* to priſoners is of great utility, and well conducted. The ſupplies are regularly brought to the priſons every Saturday.

THE infirmaries are ſupported by charitable contributions: a decent old priſoner is choſen to be keeper; and the turnkey of the women's wards having leſs to do than others, has the immediate care

PARIS. of them. The phyſician and ſurgeons are appointed and paid by government: but the fuel, broth, drugs, linen, and all neceſſaries, are amply ſupplied by the charity.

PRISONERS are not properly ſeparated. Though one turnkey walks in the court to prevent combinations, yet it is difficult to keep ſuch as become king's evidence apart from the reſt; and the gaoler of *Le Petit Chatelet* was obliged to fit up a ſeparate room for that purpoſe.

IN this country, when priſoners have received their liberty from the king, or their creditors, they cannot be detained a moment for fees, hire of rooms, debts contracted in priſon, or on any pretence whatever.

A PRISONER of rank, a very ſenſible man, to whom I was ſpeaking concerning gaolers, ſaid, "They pay nothing to the crown, and "their revenue is not ſmall; at the *Conciergerie*, it is about fifteen "thouſand *livres*; at the *Grand Chatelet*, twenty thouſand; at *Fort* "*L'Eveque*, twenty thouſand; at the *Petit Chatelet*, twelve thouſand; "at *L'Abbaye*, ten thouſand. And all things conſidered," he added, "priſoners have no juſt reaſon to complain of this claſs of men in "*France*."

THE nomination of a gaoler belongs to the magiſtrates. When he has been nominated, he is propoſed to the *Procureur general*; and if, after a careful enquiry into his character, it appears that he has the reputation of a man of probity, he is fixed in the office, and takes an oath of fidelity. The office is freely given him without any expenſe whatever.

IN

In the *Sal Petriere*, or great hoſpital, there were but few of the female convicts employed. PARIS.

I was two mornings at the *Bicêtre*, where I ſaw in the two halls above two hundred priſoners. Such a number confined together in idleneſs, muſt produce a great corruption of manners. Many at their unhappy end have aſcribed their ruin to the flagitious examples they have *here* ſeen, and the inſtructions *here* given them. BICETRE.

The *French* now ſeem to be ſenſible of the bad *police* of confining perſons here in idleneſs; for within the two laſt years they have ſet ſome of their priſoners to work. In one room I ſaw thirty-ſix employed in poliſhing plate glaſſes: and they are erecting a mill for grinding corn, which is to be worked by ſixteen men at a time.

There were ſixty-three in the infirmary, moſt of them ill of the *ſcorbut*. They contract this diſtemper in a year or two from their confinement, which is extremely cloſe, ſince they are never ſuffered to go out of their rooms. Many loſe the uſe of their limbs by it. I ſaw ſeveral ſuch miſerable objects at *St. Louis*'s hoſpital, where they are often admitted at the expiration of their term at the *Bicêtre*.

At the gate of *St. Bernard* is the priſon for thoſe who are condemned to the *galleys:* there were only fifteen priſoners, who were chained two and two together. Their daily allowance is one pound and a half of good bread, and half a pound of meat, and ſoup. On *meagre* days they are allowed peaſe in their ſoup. On their journey they have daily two pounds of bread, half a pound of meat, a pint of wine, and about a quarter of a pound of cheeſe, or eggs.—They are ſent from hence to *Marſeilles*, *Toulon*, *Breſt*, &c. on the 25th of May and the 10th of September, and are joined by many other convicts GALLEY SLAVES.

PARIS. victs from the provinces. I was informed that in May 1778, one hundred and ſixty-three went off from this priſon.

HOSPITALS. L'HOPITAL DE ST. LOUIS for the ſick, and *L'Hotel de Dieu*, are indeed the two worſt hoſpitals that I ever viſited. They were ſo crowded, that I have frequently ſeen four or five in one bed, ſome of them dying. In one of my viſits at *L'Hotel de Dieu*, I obſerved the number of patients written up to be three thouſand ſix hundred and fifty-five.*

BUT though theſe two hoſpitals are abominable, and a diſgrace to *Paris*, it has many other charitable foundations which do honour to it; and from which this country may derive uſeful information.—This is a ſubject foreign to my chief purpoſe, and I have perhaps already enlarged too much upon it. I cannot help, however, juſt mentioning a few of theſe foundations.

IN the *Hopital de lá Pitié* there were about one thouſand four hundred and twenty boys, who are clothed, and taught to read, ſpin, &c. Theſe boys are admitted at about four years of age, and put out apprentices at thirteen or fourteen.

L'HOPITAL DES INCURABLES is deſigned for the aged, infirm, and diſtorted, who are here clothed in a neat uniform, the *men* in gray, and the *women* in black. The *Nuns* attend upon them.

LE QUINZE VINGT HOPITAL is appropriated to blind perſons.

* OVER one of the gates of this hoſpital is the following inſcription, which, from its application to *ſuch a place*, has an air of ridicule and even of profaneneſs.

"*C'eſt icy lá Maiſon de Dieu, et lá Porte du Ciel.*"

L'HOPITAL

L'HOPITAL *des petites Maiſons et des Inſenſez* is ſituated in a ſpacious garden or court, containing a number of ſmall houſes for the aged and infirm of both ſexes, and a hoſpital for the *inſane*. Here are alſo infirmaries for the ſick, which the *Nuns* kindly ſuperintend. The neatneſs and cleanlineſs I obſerved in them gave me ſuch pleaſure as engaged me to repeat my viſit. Each perſon of the inſane has a ſeparate room; and they alſo are taken care of by the good ſiſters. PARIS.

IN my laſt tour I had the good fortune to procure an extremely ſcarce pamphlet, publiſhed in 1774, written by a perſon who had long been confined in the *Baſtille*. It is reckoned to contain the beſt account ever made public of this celebrated ſtructure; and the ſale of it is forbidden in *France*, on the ſevereſt penalties. I have copied from it the moſt material circumſtances of the deſcription, and have added the plate given in the work. BASTILLE.

"THE *Baſtille* is a ſtate priſon, conſiſting of eight very ſtrong towers, ſurrounded with a *foſſé* about one hundred and twenty feet wide, and a wall ſixty feet high. The entrance is at the end of the ſtreet of *St. Antoine*, by a draw-bridge, and great gates into the court of *L'Hotel du Gouvernement*, and from thence over another draw-bridge to the *corps de garde*, which is ſeparated by a ſtrong barrier conſtructed with beams plated with iron, from the great court. This court is one hundred and twenty feet by eighty. In it is a fountain; and ſix of the towers ſurround it, which are united by walls of free-ſtone ten feet thick up to the top. At the bottom of this court is a large modern *corps de logis*, which ſeparates it from the court *du Puits*. This court is fifty feet by twenty-five. Contiguous to it, are the other two towers. On the top of the towers is a platform

BASTILLE. form continued in terraces, on which the priſoners are ſometimes permitted to walk, attended by a guard. On this platform are thirteen cannons mounted, which are diſcharged on days of rejoicing. In the *corps de logis* is the council chamber, and the kitchen, offices, &c. above theſe are rooms for priſoners of diſtinction, and over the council chamber the king's lieutenant reſides. In the court *du Puits* is a large well for the uſe of the kitchen.

"THE dungeons of the tower *de la Liberté* extend under the kitchen, &c. Near that tower is a ſmall chapel on the ground floor. In the wall of it are five nitches or cloſets, in which priſoners are put one by one to hear maſs, where they can neither ſee nor be ſeen.

"THE dungeons at the bottom of the towers exhale the moſt offenſive ſcents, and are the receptacles of toads, rats, and other kinds of vermin. In the corner of each is a camp-bed, made of planks laid on iron bars that are fixed to the walls, and the priſoners are allowed ſome ſtraw to lay on the beds. Theſe dens are dark, having no windows, but openings into the ditch: they have double doors, the inner ones plated with iron, with large bolts and locks.

"OF the five claſſes of chambers, the moſt horrid next to the dungeons are thoſe in which are *cages of iron*. There are three of them. They are formed of beams with ſtrong plates of iron, and are each eight feet by ſix.

"THE *Calottes*, chambers at the top of the towers, are ſomewhat more tolerable. They are formed of eight arcades of free-ſtone. Here one cannot walk but in the middle of the room. There is hardly ſufficient ſpace for a bed from one arcade to another. The windows, being in walls ten feet thick, and having iron grates within

and

THE BASTILLE.

A. *Avenue by the street of* St. Antoine.
B. *Entrance, & first draw-bridge.*
C. *Hotel du Governement.*
D. *First court.*
E. *Avenue leading to the great court.*
F. *Gates of the great court, & draw-bridge.*
G. *Corps de garde.*
H. *Great-court within the towers.*
I. *Stair-case leading to the council-chamber.*
K. *Council chamber.*
L. *Court* du Puits.
M. *Way to the garden.*
N. *Steps to the garden.*
O. *Garden.*
P. Fosses.
Q. *Passage to the arsenal-garden.*
1. *Tower* du Puits.
2. *Tower* de la Liberté.
3. *Tower* de la Bertaudière.
4. *Tower* de Bazinière.
5. *Tower* de la Comté.
6. *Tower* du Trésor.
7. *Tower* de la Chapelle.
8. *Tower* du Coin.

and without, admit but little light. In theſe rooms the heat is exceſſive in ſummer, and the cold in winter. They have ſtoves. BASTILLE.

"ALMOST all the other rooms (of the towers) are octagons, about twenty feet in diameter, and from fourteen to fifteen high. They are very cold and damp. Each is furniſhed with a bed of green ſerge, &c. All the chambers are numbered. The priſoners are called by the name of their tower joined to the number of their room.

"A SURGEON and three chaplains reſide in the caſtle. If priſoners of note are dangerouſly ill, they are generally removed, that they may not die in this priſon.—The priſoners who die there are buried in the pariſh of *St. Paul*, under the name of domeſtics.

"A LIBRARY was founded by a priſoner who was a foreigner, and died in the *Baſtille* the beginning of the preſent century. Some priſoners obtain permiſſion to have the uſe of it.

"ONE of the centinels on the inſide of the caſtle rings a bell every hour, day and night, to give notice that they are awake: and on the *rounds* on the outſide of the caſtle they ring every quarter of an hour."

IN inſerting ſo particular an account of this place, my principal intention is to excite in my readers a ſtrong deteſtation of deſpotiſm, and a love for the laws which are the foundation of our liberty.

AT *Lá Priſon Royale*, or the new priſon, at *St. Omer's*, the daily allowance is a pound and a half of bread, and ſoup. The priſoners ST. OMER'S.

ST. OMER'S. have clean linen every week, which is the only reaſon why I mention this priſon.

DUNKIRK. IN the priſon at *Dunkirk*, the *French* priſoners were in two or three rooms by themſelves.

ENGLISH PRISONERS. HERE I found many of my countrymen priſoners of war. In five rooms there were a hundred and thirty-three,—*captains*, *mates*, *paſſengers* and common ſailors all crowded together,—who lay on ſtraw with one coverlid for every three perſons. In three other rooms there were thirteen accommodated in a better manner, becauſe moſt of them were *ranſomers*,* and capable of paying ſix *ſous* a night for their beds. The court was ſmall, being only forty-two feet by twenty-ſix; nor was there ſufficient plenty of water. The bread, beer, and ſoup were good, and the beef tolerable.† Each room was ſupplied with two ſmall faggots a day for firing. The ſick (of whom there were only three) were taken to the military hoſpital, and great attention was paid to them. The regulations were hung up in *Engliſh* ‡ and *French*.

IN

* A RANSOMER is a perſon confined as a ſecurity, till the ſum is paid for which a ſhip has been *ranſomed*.

† IN the laſt war, the contract here was twelve *ſous* a man; at preſent it is fifteen.

‡ BY THE KING.

RULES to be obſerved by all Priſoners of War in the Kingdom of *France*.

ARTICLE I.

THE orders given by the commiſſary of the marines encharged with the care of the priſoners are to be ſtrictly complied with unargued and undiſputed. None of the priſoners

In the priſon at *Bergues* I found forty-ſeven Engliſh priſoners. The table of victualling was hung up here as at *Dunkirk*, but the proviſions

BERGUES. ENGLISH PRISONERS.

priſoners ſhall inſult, threaten or abuſe, much leſs ſtrike the turnkey, nor any of thoſe appointed to do buſineſs in the priſon, under the penalty of incurring ſuch puniſhment as ſhall be ordered by the commiſſary of the marines, and of loſing turn of being exchanged; nay further they ſhall be cloſe confined and deprived of one half of their food or pittance.

ART. II.

ALL and every priſoner, when the commiſſary makes review, ſhall anſwer to their name or names, and if in the liſt delivered to the commiſſary there be found any error, they ſhall point it out, that it may be rectified, in order to prevent the confuſion that might reſult from miſtaking of names.

ART. III.

ALL priſoners that ſhall refuſe to anſwer to their names at the review, ſhall be puniſhed by being deprived of their food till ſuch time as they ſubmit to the call.

ART. IV.

IF there happen any damage to the place where the priſoners are kept, whether it be with intent to make an eſcape, or otherwiſe purpoſely and wilfully committed, the expenſe for repairing ſuch damage ſhall be paid out of the food of thoſe that are found guilty of the infringement, and if there be no means of diſcovering the guilty perſons, all the priſoners ſhall contribute an equal ſhare out of their food to the charges of ſuch repair.

ART. V.

WHOEVER after eſcape from his priſon is retaken, ſhall be ſhut in a dungeon, and ſhall be ſtinted to half his pittance of food, till he has by this confinement ſatisfied for the expenſes made for ſeizing and bringing him back to gaol, and ſhall loſe his turn of exchange beſides. A ſea-officer thus contravening, ſhall from that moment be looked upon and treated as a common ſailor.

ART. VI.

IT is forbidden to fight, quarrel or make any riot in the priſons or places where the priſoners are allowed to take the air, under pain of incurring ſuch puniſhment as the offence may require.

BERGUES. proviſions were not ſo good. There were twelve on their *parole* in this town, nine at *Bourbourg*, and two at *Ardres*, who told me they had procured bondſmen for their ſecurity.

CALAIS. THE common priſon at *Calais*, being ſmaller than that at *Dunkirk*, was much crowded; for it contained one hundred and twenty-ſeven *Engliſh*

ART. VII.

THE priſons ſhall be kept clean and neat by the ſailors, every man in his turn as ſhall be regulated, and whatever ſailor ſhall refuſe this ſervice in his turn, his food ſhall be withheld from him till he ſubmit to it.

ART. VIII.

THE priſoners are to inform the commiſſary of the clothes or other neceſſaries they may want, and can pay for, and the commiſſary ſhall not only allow them to be provided with ſuch things, but ſhall alſo take care they be not impoſed upon in the price.

ART. IX.

IN every priſon the priſoners may appoint three or five of themſelves and change them at their pleaſure, in order to inſpect their victuals and ſee if they be good, and if they have their ſhare or portion whether in weight or meaſure according to the following victualling table; and if there ariſe any reaſon for complaint, either of dreſſing, ſerving them up, or otherwiſe, they are with decency to appriſe the commiſſary of it, who finding ſuch complaint well grounded ſhall give immediate redreſs and do them juſtice.

ART. X.

IT ſhall be allowed to tradeſmen or ſellers of ware (except ſuch as deal in things that are not fit to be ſold to priſoners) to wait at the great gate of the priſons from ten o'clock in the morning till three in the afternoon, in order to ſell their ware to ſuch priſoners as have wherewithal to pay for them on the ſpot.

ART. XI.

WHATEVER priſoner ſhall dare by this means to take or bring in ſtrong liquors or other things that are not fit for priſoners, or ſhall receive or deliver any letter, ſhall be puniſhed for the abuſe he has made of this facility.

A TABLE

Engliſh priſoners. Seventeen ſailors lay in one room* on ſtraw, without coverlids; a few had not even ſtraw: on my complaining of this to the *Commiſſary*, he ſaid, he would ſend to *St. Omer's* for coverlids. After informing him farther, that I had found *captains*, *paſſengers* and *mates* confined in *France*, but that I ſuppoſed perſons of this deſcription in *England* were on their *parole of honour*; he replied, and deſired I would note it down, that "a *parole* could not "be granted without ſecurity; a hundred guineas for captains, CALAIS.

A TABLE OF VICTUALLING.

Days of the Week.	Middling Beer or Cider.	Bread.	Beef.	Butter.	Cheeſe.	Peaſe or Beans.
	A Pot containing a quart and half Paris meaſure.	Pounds Avoirdupois Weight.	Pounds Avoirdupois Weight.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Half a Pound Avoirdupois Weight.
Monday	1	1 1/2	3/4	-	-	1/2
Tueſday	1	1 1/2	3/4	-	-	-
Wedneſday	1	1 1/2	3/4	-	-	1/2
Thurſday	1	1 1/2	3/4	-	-	-
Friday	1	1 1/2	-	4	or 6	1/2
Saturday	1	1 1/2	3/4	-	-	-
Sunday	1	1 1/2	3/4	-	-	1/2
	7 Pots, or 10 1/2 Qu.	10 1/2	4 1/2	4	6	2

In ſuch where beer or cider cannot be had, there ſhall be delivered to each priſoner three quarters of a quart of wine *per* day, *Paris* meaſure.

* That room was nineteen feet by twelve. In another ſmaller room, in two tiers, were twenty-three hammocks belonging to the ſailors; for ſometimes their hammocks were given them. The court of this priſon was only twenty-five feet by fourteen and a half.

"ſeventy-

CALAIS. "ſeventy-five for mates, ſixty for ſailors, and twenty-five for boys." Paſſengers, I afterwards learned, were on the ſame footing with captains. On the ſecond day of my being there, the *rules* (the ſame with thoſe at *Dunkirk)* were hung up, both within and without this priſon.

ENGLISH PRISONERS.

MANY of the priſoners in this and other priſons had no change of linen, and ſome were almoſt entirely deſtitute of clothes, being the crews of veſſels ſhipwrecked in the great ſtorm of Dec. 31, 1778.

I FOUND twenty-ſix of our people in a ſpacious ward in the military hoſpital, to whom great attention was paid. Each had a bed and ſheets: and their bread and meat were good. But moſt of them having a diſorder which did not break their ſpirits, they would have been better pleaſed if their allowance had been equal to that in the priſon.

FRENCH PRISONERS IN ENGLAND.

FRENCH PRISONERS. WHEN I viſited my countrymen confined as priſoners of war in *France*, ſome of the *Commiſſaries* and other gentlemen informed me, that they had received great complaints from the *French* priſoners in *England*. On my return in January 1779, I waited on the *Commiſſioners* of the ſick and wounded ſeamen, and gave them an account of the *Engliſh* priſoners in *France*, and of my intention to viſit the *French* priſoners. In order to aſſiſt me in this buſineſs, they very readily and kindly favoured me with letters to their agents at ſeveral priſons.

HAVING

HAVING determined to take another general view of *Engliſh* priſons, to ſee what improvements had been made, in conſequence of two late acts of parliament,* and of the charges given by the *Judges* in their circuits to the grand juries, I choſe to begin my tour in thoſe parts where moſt of the *French priſoners* were confined; and of them, therefore, I ſhall firſt give ſome account. FRENCH PRISONERS.

IN the *Mill-priſon* near *Plymouth*, Feb. 3, 1779, there were three hundred and ninety-two *French* priſoners. The wards and courts in which they were confined, are not ſo ſpacious as thoſe appropriated to the *American* priſoners, nor were they ſo well accommodated with proviſions. The hoſpital, which had fifty patients in it, was dirty and offenſive, and I found there only three pair of ſheets in uſe.—Here a new priſon was building. PLYMOUTH.

IN the ſhip *Cambridge* there were three hundred and ninety-ſix priſoners; and the next day, two hundred and fifty more were coming in. The bread was heavy, and the meat bad; and too little attention was paid to the ſick. An hoſpital ſhip, called the *Tiger*, was fitting up for an infirmary.†

AT *Briſtol*, in a priſon which had been a pottery, there were a hundred and fifty-one *French* priſoners, Feb. 9, 1779. The wards were more ſpacious and leſs crowded than thoſe of the priſon near BRISTOL.

* 14th Geo. III. Cap. XLIII. and 16th Geo. III. Cap. XLIII.

† I SUPPOSE this was to be an infirmary only till the hoſpital which they were building in *Mill-priſon* was finiſhed. The wards in this new hoſpital will be too low and cloſe.

Plymouth.

BRISTOL. FRENCH PRISONERS.

Plymouth. There were two day rooms, in which many ſhoemakers, tailors, &c. were at work: an advantage which the priſoners at *Plymouth* deſired, but could not obtain.—The bread was good.—There being no infirmary, the ſick were attended and victualled at a ſmall houſe near the priſon, where ſeven ſhillings a week was paid for each patient. There were five in that houſe, in a dirty and offenſive room.

WINCHESTER.

THERE were one thouſand and ſixty-two confined in the priſon at *Wincheſter*, March 2, 1779. The wards are lofty and ſpacious. The meat and beer were good: but the bread (being made with leaven and mixed with rye) was not ſo good as that at *Briſtol.*—If two or three of the rooms were to be uſed as work-rooms, the health of the priſoners would be promoted, and they would not be indolently lying in their hammocks in the day-time; as I obſerved they were, both here and at *Mill-priſon.*

SEVERAL priſoners were confined here in the dark hole.—Forty days confinement on half allowance, in order to pay ten ſhillings to thoſe that apprehend them after eſcapes, ſeems to be too ſevere a puniſhment. On ſuch occaſions, the obſervation of the worthy magiſtrates at *Bern* always occurs to my mind, "that every one muſt be "deſirous of obtaining liberty."

THE hoſpital wards here are lofty, and upwards of twenty feet wide. Each patient had a cradle, bedding and ſheets; and the ſurgeon paid them great attention.*

* MR. SMITH the agent alſo was aſſiduous in his department. He mentioned to me, that he thought it would be an advantage if one of their prieſts (two of whom were at a little diſtance on their *parole*) were permitted to attend the priſoners. This, he ſaid, would be the means of comforting ſome, of aweing others, and of giving information whenever there was any *juſt* reaſon for complaints.

IN

FORTON. FRENCH PRISONERS.

IN a priſon not very convenient at *Forton* near *Goſport*, there were a hundred and ſeventy-ſeven *French* priſoners, March 2, 1779. On that day the meat was very bad, and had been killed, as the butcher's ſervant ſaid, that morning: but it was returned, and Mr. *Newſham* the agent procured them good meat inſtead of it.—Moſt of the ſix pound loaves wanted weight. I ſaw the bread weighed for a hundred and forty-two priſoners, and obſerved a deficiency of three pounds.—The ſtraw, by long uſe, was turned to duſt in the mattreſſes, and many of them here, and at other places, had been emptied to clear them of vermin. The floors of the bed-rooms and hoſpitals could not but be dirty and offenſive, the boards having been laid rough. I took notice of this kind of bad policy in all the floors of the new priſon which was then building here, and almoſt finiſhed.

THE regulations are in the *French* language, and are the ſame with thoſe publiſhed laſt war. They are evidently the original from which thoſe printed in page 90 are tranſlated. For the ſake of greater accuracy, they will be given at the end of the book. I was informed both here and at *Wincheſter*, that they had been hung up, but were torn down.—Would it not be better, to paint them on a board, which ſhould be faſtened in ſome conſpicuous place in every priſon?

ON the priſoners complaining that the bread was too light and the meat bad, I referred them to the ninth article of the regulations, by which they are directed to apply to the agent, and (if not redreſſed) to the *Commiſſioners*. One of them pertinently replied, "How is that poſſible, when every letter is examined by the agent?"*

* I COULD have wiſhed, that the gentlemen concerned for the *American* priſoners, had extended their regards alſo to the *French*, and by their attention and viſits had obliged the *contractors* to be more careful in diſcharging their duty.

DEAL. THERE is a new temporary priſon at *Deal* for *French* priſoners. It has an airy and ſpacious room below, and another above, and a large and convenient kitchen.—The regulations were hung up, and the proviſions of all ſorts were good. I made my firſt viſit (as I do always) without the agents or contractors, and I had the pleaſure of hearing the priſoners expreſs their ſatisfaction.

FRENCH PRISONERS.

THE priſon adjoins to the naval hoſpital, in which the ſick and wounded priſoners have the convenience of a ward, ſimilar to that which the *Engliſh* priſoners have at *Dunkirk* and *Calais*. There were ſeventy-three in the priſon, and fifteen in this ward, April 17, 1779.

CARLISLE. IN the county gaol at *Carliſle*, in one large room in the debtors ward, there were twelve *French* priſoners, May 10, 1779. They were not ſupplied with hammocks, as at *Plymouth*, *Wincheſter*, &c. but lay on ſtraw without coverlids.—Their allowance, ſix pence a day.

PEMBROKE. ON the 5th and 6th of June 1779, I viſited the priſons at *Pembroke*. There were fifty-ſix *French* priſoners in an old houſe adjoining to that in which the *Americans* were confined. Moſt of them had no ſhoes or ſtockings, and ſome were alſo without ſhirts.—They had no victualling table, nor did they know what was their allowance. There were two or three who had their allowance in money, which ſhould have been three ſhillings and ſix pence a week each for their aliment, but ſix pence was deducted.—The common men, beſides their allowance, received a penny a day each, by order of the *French* court.—They lay, in general, on the boards without ſtraw; for there were but four hammocks in two rooms, each of which contained eighteen priſoners. Here was a court-yard, but no water or ſewer.

IN

In the two rooms of the town gaol there were twenty *French* priſoners. They had ſome ſtraw, but it had not been changed for many weeks. Having no ſupply of water in the gaol, and not being permitted, as they are at the other priſon, to fetch water for themſelves, they are often neglected. On Sunday at noon, no water had been brought to them from Friday evening.—They walked in a field, with a guard, about an hour every day.—Their bread was tolerable, but their beer very ſmall, and their allowance of beef ſo ſcanty, that they preferred an allowance of cheeſe and butter. PEMBROKE. FRENCH PRISONERS.

At a houſe appropriated for an hoſpital, there were nine *French* priſoners, beſides five of the crew of the *Culloden* man of war, and three *Americans*. Theſe lay in three or four rooms on ſtraw with coverlids, but without ſheets, mattreſſes or bedſteads.

Such obſervations as theſe have convinced me, that *humanity* and *good policy* require that an *inſpector* of the priſoners of war ſhould be appointed, who ſhould be obliged to report quarterly their ſtate as to health, proviſions, &c.

At Chester *Caſtle*, Aug. 27, 1779, there were twenty-three *French* priſoners of war. They were healthy and well, and made no complaint. CHESTER.

At Liverpool, on Nov. 30, 1779, were five hundred and nine priſoners of war, all *French*, except fifty-ſix *Spaniards*, who were kept ſeparate on account of the animoſities between the two nations. Theſe were all confined in four or five rooms crowded with hammocks three tier high; but they had a ſpacious airing ground. There were thirty-ſix ſick in ſome ſmall dirty rooms of a houſe at a LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL. FRENCH PRISONERS.

diſtance from the priſon. Theſe had no ſheets; but much attention ſeemed to be paid them by the ſurgeon, and they made no complaints. At the priſon the bedding wanted regulation. No table of rules or victualling was hung up, or ever had been. The priſoners rejoiced at the diſcharge of the late *agent*; and from the character of the *preſent*, have every reaſon to expect all due attention and humanity. Their meat was fine and good; the beer good; the bread heavy.

HERE, as well as at all the other places throughout the kingdom where *French* priſoners are confined, I found that there was an allowance from the *French* court of one penny *per* day to all ſailors and boys; two pence to boatſwains, carpenters, &c.; and three pence to thoſe of ſuperior rank; which is regularly paid them every month. There is beſides a ſupply from the ſame court of clothes, linen, and ſhoes to thoſe who are deſtitute of theſe articles: a noble and exemplary proviſion, much to the honour of thoſe who at preſent conduct public affairs in *France!* *

FRENCH PRISONERS IN SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH.

I FOUND in the *Caſtle* at EDINBURGH, July 6, 1779, ſixty-four *French* priſoners, in two rooms formerly uſed as barracks for the ſoldiers. In one of the rooms they lay on ſtraw, two and two, in boxes againſt the wall, with two coverlids to each box: in the other

* I HAVE ſince heard that a bounty is paid by the *Court of England* to their priſoners in *France*, at the following rates, *viz.* captains, mates, ſailing maſters, ſurgeons, and ſtewards, three pence *per* day each; common ſailors, boys, and paſſengers of inferior rank, three halfpence *per* day each; which payment is made every twenty-eight days.

room

room they lay on mattreſſes in hammocks.—The regulations as to diet, &c. were hung up. Their bread was excellent, and all other proviſions good; nor was there any thing of which they made complaint.—They received every month, the allowance from the *French* court.—There were fourteen in the hoſpital, which was a houſe at ſome diſtance in the city, where they had bedding and ſheets, and great attention was paid them by the humane ſurgeon and agent. EDINBURGH. FRENCH PRISONERS.

FRENCH PRISONERS IN IRELAND.

ON the 13th of July 1779, there were ſeventy-ſeven *French* priſoners at *Belfaſt*, who had been brought there the beginning of May.—There was no table of regulations, and they ſeemed to be very much neglected. Sixteen of them were in the hoſpital, including three attendants. Many others were ſick, but in the hoſpital there was neither room nor accommodations for them. BELFAST.

AT DUBLIN, July 22, 1779, there were twenty-two priſoners of war, in a good room fitted up for a temporary priſon. Their bread and other proviſions were very good; and they were treated with all the humanity and kindneſs that could be expected. DUBLIN.

AMERICAN PRISONERS.

IN the *Mill-priſon* near *Plymouth*, there were two hundred and ninety-eight *American* priſoners on the 3d of February 1779. Their wards and court were ſpacious and convenient, and their bread, beer, and meat good. PLYMOUTH. AMERICAN PRISONERS.

THE

FORTON. AMERICAN PRISONERS.

THE *Americans* were equally well accommodated at *Forton* near *Goſport*, where I found two hundred and fifty-one priſoners, March 2, 1779.

THE table of regulations is almoſt the ſame with that for the *French* priſoners. The principal difference is, that in the victualling table, the bread allowance is but one pound a day.

PEMBROKE.

AT PEMBROKE, June 5, 1779, there were confined in an old houſe thirty-ſeven *American* priſoners. Some of them were without ſhoes and ſtockings.—There was no victualling table, or table of regulations; nor did they know what the allowance ordered by government was, except only that it was the ſame with the allowance for the *French* priſoners.—They lay on ſtraw on the floor, and their ſtraw had not been changed for ſix or ſeven weeks.—By liberal ſubſcriptions, ample proviſion has been made for the other *American* priſoners: I was ſorry to find that theſe had been entirely overlooked.

IN a houſe appropriated for an hoſpital, in which were ſome *Engliſhmen* and *French* priſoners, I found alſo three *American* priſoners very poorly accommodated.

BEFORE I leave this ſubject, it will be but juſtice to mention the care and aſſiduity of the *Commiſſioners of the ſick and wounded ſeamen, &c.* in *London*, who have themſelves viſited many of the priſons in *England*, and diſmiſſed ſuch agents as had abuſed their truſt; and who are ready to receive any information which may be for the benefit of thoſe committed to their inſpection.

SCOTLAND.

SCOTLAND.

IT may not be improper, before I enter on a particular account of *Engliſh* priſons, to mention what further occurred to me worthy of obſervation, in a journey into *Scotland* and *Ireland* in the ſummer, 1779.

THE priſons which I ſaw in *Edinburgh*, *Glaſgow*, *Perth*, *Stirling*, *Jedburgh*, *Air*, &c. were old buildings, dirty and offenſive, without court-yards, and alſo generally without water. They are not viſited by the magiſtrates: and the gaolers are allowed the free ſale of the moſt pernicious liquors.

IF a priſoner for debt declares upon oath that he has not wherewithal to maintain himſelf, the creditor muſt aliment him within ten days after notice is given for that purpoſe, with at leaſt three pence a day,* but generally the magiſtrates order ſix pence.—By the proceſs of *Ceſſio bonorum*,† a debtor after being a month in priſon, may obtain his liberty, and be ſecured againſt execution for any previous debts, by making a ſurrender of all his effects to be divided among his creditors: though if he afterwards comes into better circumſtances, his effects may be attached for the payment of thoſe

* BY act of king *William*'s firſt parliament, 1696, ſixth ſeſſion, Chap. XXXII.

† SEE the *Principles of the Law of Scotland*, 5th ed. 8vo. *Edinburgh*, 1777. p. 462 and 3.

debts.

SCOTLAND. debts. This compaſſionate law prevents a creditor putting his debtor in priſon, unleſs he has good reaſon to believe he is acting fraudulently.

PERJURY is not frequent in *Scotland*. The oath, and the form of adminiſtering it, are very ſolemn. The witneſs, holding up his right hand, repeats the following words after the judge:—"By God himſelf, and as you ſhall anſwer to God at the great day of judgment, you ſhall declare the truth, and nothing but the truth, in ſo far as you know, or ſhall be aſked at you."—The depoſitions are read over by the clerk, and ſigned by the witneſſes and the judge.*—It is enacted by the 20th of George II. that "the circuit-courts ſhall be regularly held twice in every year, within that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, and the Judges thereof ſhall continue by the ſpace of ſix days at the leaſt, at each town or place where the circuit-courts ſhall be held, for the diſpatch of buſineſs."†

THERE are in *Scotland* but few priſoners; this is partly owing to the ſhame and diſgrace annexed to impriſonment; partly to the ſolemn manner in which oaths are adminiſtered, and trials and executions conducted; and partly to the general ſobriety of manners produced by the care which parents and miniſters take to inſtruct the riſing generation. ‡

I AM

* *Louthian's Form of Proceſs, Edin.* 1752. p. 109.

† THIS good act is ſimilar to one enacted for the counties of *Wales* in 34 and 35 of *Henry* VIII. Cap. XXVI. "That every of the ſaid ſeſſions ſhall be kept and continued "by the ſpace of ſix days in every of the ſaid ſhires, at either of the ſaid times, as "is and hath been uſed within the ſaid three ſhires of *North Wales*."

‡ IT is provided by ſtatute *in the ſixth ſeſſion of king William's firſt parliament*, 1696, Chap. XXVI. "That there be a ſchool ſettled and eſtabliſhed, and a ſchoolmaſter appointed "in

I AM indebted to *Andrew Croſbie*, Eſq. for an account, from the Clerk of the Juſticiary, of the executions from January 1768 to July 1779, which ſhall be inſerted in a table at the end of the book; from which it will appear, that in ten years and a half there have been only thirty-nine executed, and eighteen pardoned. SCOTLAND.

IN *Scotland*, executions are not delayed after conviction or ſentence; a delay which is often equally injurious to the criminal and to ſociety. Here, the puniſhment of the offender is made to appear the immediate conſequence of his crime.*

ALL criminals are tried out of irons; and when acquitted, immediately diſcharged in open court.

IN the *Tolbooth* at *Edinburgh*,† July 6, 1779, there were thirteen debtors and nine felons; and in the *Canongate Tolbooth*, there were five EDINBURGH.

" in every pariſh" in *Scotland*, and the preſbytery has the ſuperintendence of the execution of this act, which has been carefully attended to. Many ſchools are alſo ſettled by donations and legacies, and by the ſociety for propagating chriſtian knowledge; ſo that *no pariſh* is without a ſchool, and in ſome there are four or five. In the ſouthern parts of *Scotland*, it is very rare that you meet with any perſon that cannot both read and write. It is ſcandalous for any perſon not to be poſſeſſed of a Bible, which is always read in the parochial ſchools.

* BY the act made in king *William*'s firſt ſeſſion, 1695, Chap. IV. all capital crimes are reſtricted to the trial and ſentence within three Suns; and the " Execution, " which is hereby left to the diſcretion of the Judge, not exceeding nine days after " ſentence."

† I HERE give the table of fees from the *Tolbooth* in this City, which is the only one I ſaw in the priſons in *Scotland*.

EDINBURGH. five debtors and one felon: and in the *houſe of correction* there were fifty-three women, crowded into dirty and offenſive rooms.

IN

ACT OF COUNCIL regulating the Fees payable to the Jailor and Clerk of the *Tolbooth* of *Edinburgh*.—*Edinburgh*, Seventeenth July, Seventeen Hundred and Twenty-eight. The which Day the Lord Provoſt, Bailies, Council, Deacons of Crafts, ordinary and extraordinary, being convened in Council, and taking into Conſideration the preſent State of their *Tolbooth*, and particularly the Fees that have been in Uſe to be exacted by the Jailor and Clerk of the ſaid Priſon, both from Creditors at Incarceration of Priſoners, and from the Debitor or Perſon himſelf impriſoned; and judging it highly reaſonable, that theſe Fees ſhould for the future be publicly aſcertained by Authority of the Council for the Benefit of all concerned; therefore the Council do tax and ſettle the ſame as follows, *viz.*

FEES payable to the JAILOR.

THE incarcerator of any debitor for any ſum of money ſhall pay at incarceration one half-penny ſterling for each pound *Scots*, and another half-penny ſterling of each pound *Scots* to be paid by the debitor at his liberation; and this in place of one penny ſterling of each pound *Scots* in uſe to be paid by creditors at incarceration, and of the like ſum of one penny ſterling of each pound *Scots*, uſually paid by the debitor at liberation as relief money.

	Scots. £.	S.	D.
Item, Each perſon impriſoned for a civil debt or otherwiſe not being a burgeſs, ſhall pay to the jailor of houſe dues each night attour what is above — — —	0 :	6 :	8
Item, Each burgeſs impriſoned for a civil debt or otherwiſe, ſhall pay alſo to the jailor of houſe dues each night attour what is above	0 :	3 :	4
Item, The incarcerator of any perſon or perſons by the Lord's letters of Laburrows ſhall pay at incarceration — —	3 :	0 :	0
Item, The incarcerator of any perſon or perſons on Laburrows by a magiſtrate, ſheriff, or juſtice of peace, ſhall pay at incarceration	1 :	10 :	0
Item, The incarcerator of any perſon for exhibition of papers, or for implementing of writs (captions for reproduction of proceſſes before the inferior courts excepted) ſhall pay at incarceration	1 :	10 :	0

THE

In the *Tolbooth* at *Glaſgow*, July 9, 1779, there were thirteen debtors and ſeven felons; and in the *houſe of correction*, ſeventeen women were ſpinning, decently clothed. GLASGOW.

I DID

THE Council ordains and declares when any gentleman or other perſon ſhall be incarcerate in the *Tolbooth*, and ſhall deſire to have a room in the priſon by him or herſelf, ſuch perſons ſhall be liable for the conveniency of ſuch room to pay to the jailor ten ſhillings ſterling weekly in place of priſon fees, or ſuch as they and the jailor ſhall agree, but not to exceed ten ſhillings.

THAT all priſoners ſhall be liable to pay the under-keepers, and the woman who cleans the houſe, as priſoners were in uſe to do before the act of council the 17th day of July 1728; but if any diſpute ſhall ariſe thereanent, the magiſtrates for the time being ſhall have the full power of determining the ſame.

FEES payable to the CLERK of the TOLBOOTH.

	Scots. £.	S.	D.
Imprimis, Each perſon incarcerate upon any Laburrows, ſhall at his liberation pay — — —	0	12	0
Item, Each perſon incarcerate by warrant from the magiſtrates, ſhall at his liberation pay — —	0	6	0
Item, Each perſon incarcerate by warrant from ſheriff or juſtice of the peace, ſhall at liberation pay — —	0	12	0
Item, All government priſoners ſhall pay each at liberation —	2	0	0
Item, For each petition by a priſoner for the benefit of the act of grace, and for the clerk's declaration thereto ſubjoined ſhall be paid	0	6	0
Item, For the borrowing or delivery up of any diligence by which priſoners are incarcerate (all magiſtrates warrants at or within ten mercks excepted) ſhall be paid — —	0	4	0
Item, All perſons incarcerated or arreſted for a ſum or ſums at or below £120 *Scots*, ſhall pay to the clerk at liberation four pennies for each pound *Scots*; and for ſums above £120 *Scots*, ſhall pay at liberation to the clerk two pound *Scots* and no more.			
Item, All perſons incarcerate for exhibition of papers, or for implementing of writs (captions for reproduction of proceſſes before the inferior courts excepted) ſhall pay to the clerk at liberation	1	10	0

SCOTLAND. I DID not find above four or five priſoners in any of the other priſons which I viſited, either in this or my former tour.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN. I WAS happy in finding at *Dublin* a new gaol (*Newgate*) almoſt ready for the removal of the priſoners into more airy and convenient apartments, in which the ſhocking intercourſe of the two ſexes which took place in the old priſon, will be avoided. This new priſon is one hundred and ſeventy feet in length, and has ſeparate courts for men and women. The cells on the firſt and ſecond floors are about twelve feet by eight, and on the upper floor twelve by four, all arched with brick, to prevent danger from fire.* Beſides theſe

Item, All creditors or incarcerators of priſoners for civil debt or otherwiſe ſhall be free of all fees to the clerk at incarceration.

AND the council ſtatues and declares, that if any fees ſhall be demanded or exacted in time coming, by the jailor or clerk of their *Tolbooth*, other than theſe above ſet down, they ſhall incur the deprivation of their reſpective offices; and ordain their preſents to be printed and publiſhed, that none may pretend ignorance.

AND the council hereby ordains *James Cleland* principal jailor and his ſucceſſors in office, to affix a copy hereof in the *Tolbooth*-hall, and in his own office, under the penalty of £5 *Scots, toties quoties.*

Extracted (ſigned) GEORGE HOME.

EDINBURGH, the Sixth Day of July, Seventeen Hundred and Seventy-nine Years. Theſe do certify by me *William Gilles* clerk to the *Tolbooth* of *Edinburgh*, that the above is a true and exact copy of the act of council of the city of *Edinburgh*, by which the keeper of the ſaid *Tolbooth* and me as clerk thereof are governed.

WILLIAM GILLES.

* IT would have been much better if the ſame precaution had been uſed in another *Newgate*.

there

there are dungeons, but I hope they will never be uſed. It might be beſt to convert the chapel at the top of the houſe into an infirmary; for the ſick rooms are too ſmall, and likely to produce infection. DUBLIN.

IN the men's court there is a pump which ſupplies good water, and I ſuppoſe the women's court will be provided with another. Great attention ſhould be paid to air and cleanlineſs in the ſtair-caſes, and the narrow paſſages * leading to the cells, to prevent them from becoming offenſive and infectious.

THE criminals in the gaols of *Ireland* are very numerous; one reaſon of which may be, that in this country there are no houſes of correction;† and another, that acquitted perſons are continued in confinement till they have diſcharged their fees to the clerk of the crown, or peace, the ſheriff, gaoler and turnkey.‡ Even boys almoſt

* THEY are three feet and a half wide, and the ſtaircaſes only two feet one inch.

† IT may be an exception, that in a houſe adjoining to *Newgate* there were ſeveral *fines*, &c. and in another ſmall houſe adjoining to the work-houſe in *Dublin*, I found eleven young creatures who for ſmall offences were confined with outrageous lunatics of both ſexes. The magiſtrates ſeem to have overlooked a compaſſionate clauſe of *their* legiſlature the 3d of *George* III. Chap. XXVIII. "that perſons of inſane mind "and outrageous behaviour" are not to go in common with the other priſoners.

‡ THERE is an act "for diſcharging without fees perſons who ſhall be acquitted "of offences for which they are or ſhall be indicted, and for making a compenſation "to ſheriffs, gaolers, clerks of the crown, and clerks of the peace, for ſuch fees," by a preſentment on the reſpective counties. But many that are acquitted receive no benefit by it, becauſe the preſentment muſt be made by the foreman of the petty jury to the grand jury, and confirmed by the Judges of aſſize; and the ſum preſented at one aſſize muſt not exceed "ten pounds if it be a county at large; "or five pounds, if it be a county of a city or county of a town." 3d *George* III. Cap. V. p. 100, 101.

naked,

DUBLIN. naked, and under the age of twelve, are ſometimes confined two years for theſe fees, though amounting to no more than about forty ſhillings. How ſurpriſing is it, that any kingdom can endure ſuch injuſtice! It is a particular aggravation of it, that the priſoners thus confined generally loſe, at the ſame time, their allowance of bread. I have heard that Mr. Juſtice *Aſton* always ordered the acquitted priſoners to be diſcharged.—Some boys were lately releaſed from the county gaol at *Kilmainham*, paying half fees; and others from *Newgate*, the ſheriffs of *Dublin* generouſly relinquiſhing their fees. But as thoſe boys had been aſſociated with the moſt profligate and abandoned felons for many months, I did not in the leaſt wonder to find that ſome of them returned to their former habitation in a few days.

ON paſſing this priſon frequently, I could not avoid obſerving officers from the recruiting regiments waiting at the doors and windows, to receive either the offenders who were permitted to enliſt, or any of their aſſociates. When the exceſſive profligacy and daring wickedneſs of this ſet of people is conſidered, the moſt melancholy apprehenſions muſt be entertained, of the dreadful conſequences likely to reſult from their mixture with thoſe who may have had a ſober education, and have entered voluntarily into the ſervice of their country; and likewiſe of the danger to ſociety in general, from turning looſe ſuch a ſet of wretches at the cloſe of a war.

OUR *Engliſh* priſons have alſo contributed their ſhare towards recruiting the army, enliſting being the condition on which many have obtained their releaſe from confinement, or immunity from ſome other puniſhment. I ſhall make no farther remark on this practice,

but

but that if it be a neceſſary one, the legiſlature may receive ſome ſatisfaction from the effects of their late ſalutary laws reſpecting the health of priſoners. If this mode had been adopted while priſons were in their former ſtate, it would have been the occaſion of carrying the moſt fatal diſeaſes into the midſt of our ſeamen and ſoldiers. DUBLIN.

THERE is a new *Marſhalſea* priſon in *Dublin*. The firſt ſtone was laid, as appears by the inſcription, July 3, 1775. Here were about ſixty priſoners.—In the city *Marſhalſea*, which is a very old building, there were fifty-five debtors. Many debtors in this and the other priſons, being not alimented, are objects of compaſſion. But the moſt needy of them are relieved by the care of a humane ſociety at *Dublin*, ſimilar to that called the *Thatched-Houſe Society* in *London*.—Such ſocieties deſerve the higheſt praiſe. I wiſh however to recommend to compaſſion other priſoners, who though they ſeem to deſerve aſſiſtance leſs, yet need it more, to ſave them from the ruin to which the bad ſtate of the *Iriſh* priſons expoſes them.

I AM ſorry to mention the common and pernicious uſe of ſpirituous liquors in the *Iriſh* priſons.—In *Newgate*, and in the county gaols that I viſited, there were no tables of fees hung up.

THERE is an *Iriſh* act for preſerving the health of priſoners, paſſed in the 17th and 18th of *George* III. Chap. XXVIII. ſimilar to the *Engliſh* act* for the ſame purpoſe. But I did not find it "*hung up*" in

* THIS differs from the *Engliſh* act in one important circumſtance. The *Engliſh* act requires "the walls and cielings of the ſeveral cells and wards, both of the debtors "and the felons, and alſo of any other rooms uſed by the priſoners in their reſpective "gaols

DUBLIN. in any of the priſons.—There is alſo an act of the ſame year, ſimilar to the *Engliſh* act, for "the puniſhment, by hard labour, of offenders who, for certain crimes, are—liable to be tranſported." But the *hulks* on the *Thames* having cruelly deſtroyed many healthy and robuſt young men, their cries probably reached the *Iriſh* ſhore, and prevented any proceedings in conſequence of that act.

HULKS ON THE THAMES.

HULKS. IN my former work, *p.* 75, I ventured to paſs ſome cenſures on the management of priſoners committed to hard labour on the *Thames*; and in a ſubſequent viſit I was ſtill more convinced of the faults I had obſerved. The effects of theſe became ſo alarming, as to attract the notice of Parliament. A public enquiry was inſtituted, by which it appeared, that from Auguſt 1776, when the convicts were firſt put on board the veſſels, to March 26, 1778, out of ſix hundred and

"gaols and priſons, *where felons are uſually confined*, to be ſcraped and white-waſhed, "once in the year at leaſt, to be regularly waſhed and kept clean," &c. whereas the *Iriſh* act requires the ſame precautions in the cells, wards, and rooms of gaols and priſons without reſtriction; for the clauſe "*where felons are uſually confined*" is omitted. I have known it pleaded as an excuſe for not white-waſhing and keeping clean priſons in *England* where only debtors or petty offenders have been confined, that they were not obliged to it by the act of parliament.

thirty-

thirty-two priſoners who had been received, one hundred and ſeventy-ſix had died. It is with pleaſure that I can now give an account, which will ſhew in a ſtriking light the beneficial effects of this parliamentary interference, and the obligations the public are under to the Committee appointed on this occaſion, and particularly to its chairman, Sir *Charles Bunbury*. HULKS.

AT my laſt viſit, Nov. 16, 1779, there were at *Woolwich*, for the reception of convicts, an old *India* man, called the *Juſtitia*; and a frigate, the *Cenſor*. In the former were two hundred and fifty-ſix; and in the latter, two hundred and fifty. That which was firſt called the *Juſtitia*, is now converted into an hoſpital ſhip, in which were twenty patients.—Another, called the *Reception*, was empty: in this, convicts are examined by the ſurgeon, and continue four days, before they are ſent either to the hulks, or to the hoſpital ſhip.*

THE priſoners on board the *Juſtitia* looked healthy and well; the decks were clean. They had bedding; their proviſions were good of the ſort; and there were not any (as at my former viſits) without ſhoes and ſtockings.—I found the *Cenſor*, below deck, cleaner than the *Juſtitia*; yet, on carefully viewing the convicts, they had not ſo healthy and contented an aſpect as thoſe in the other; and a much greater proportion of this ſhip's company was ſent to the hoſpital. This created in me a ſuſpicion that ſomething was wrong. I examined all their proviſions, bedding, &c. and found that they were the ſame as on board the *Juſtitia*. It would be highly proper that a table of their ſtated allowance ſhould be hung up, and ſcales, weights, and meaſures aſſigned them,† to check the purſers who give out their

* BY the late act 19th *Geo.* III. Cap. LXXIV. *p.* 1418.

† SEE a good regulation for the priſoners of war, Article IX.

HULKS. proviſion.*—In the *Hoſpital* ſhip, on the two decks (one of which is for recovering patients) were twenty-five cradles with beds ſimilar to thoſe in the *Royal Hoſpitals* at *Haſlar* and *Plymouth*, where all lie ſingle. Of the few who were very ſick, I found their irons were off. The cleanlineſs and quietneſs of the hoſpital do honour to the conductor. It is to be wiſhed that the patients had better nouriſhment, as that in many caſes would be more ſalutary than medical preſcriptions.

THERE were about one hundred and fifty at work in the *Warren*; moſt of them clothed in a brown uniform.

THE ſituation of theſe unhappy people is greatly altered for the better. Yet their bread allowance ſhould be half a pound more; for one pound a day is too little, eſpecially for thoſe who work, although they have an *extra* allowance of beer. There ſhould alſo be to each bed, in winter, an additional blanket.

GAOL FEVER. I SHALL take the liberty here to ſubjoin a few additional remarks on the *Gaol fever*; in which, if I ſhall appear to have invaded the province of the gentlemen of the faculty, I hope to be pardoned, from the conſideration that my *experience* in this matter may in ſome reſpect ſupply my want of other means of knowledge.

IF it were aſked, what is the cauſe of the gaol fever? it would in general be readily replied, "the want of freſh air and cleanlineſs." But as I have found in a few priſons abroad, cells and dungeons as offenſive and dirty as any I have obſerved in this country, where, however, this diſtemper was unknown, I am obliged to look out for

* PURSERS weights are known on board ſhips to be two ounces in a pound ſhort, their meaſures in proportion.

ſome

ſome additional cauſe for its production. I am of opinion, that the ſudden change of *diet* and *lodging* ſo affects the *ſpirits* of new convicts, that the general cauſes of putrid fevers exert an immediate effect upon them. Hence it is common to ſee them ſicken and die in a ſhort time, with very little apparent illneſs. Convicts are generally ſtout robuſt young men, who have been accuſtomed to free diet, tolerable lodgings, and vigorous exerciſe. Theſe are ironed, and thruſt into cloſe offenſive dungeons, ſome of them without ſtraw or other bedding; in which they continue, in winter, ſixteen or eighteen hours out of the twenty-four, in utter inactivity, and immerſed in the noxious effluvia of their own bodies. On this account, the gaol diſtemper is always obſerved to reign more in our priſons during winter than ſummer; contrary, I preſume, to the nature of other putrid diſeaſes. Their diet is at the ſame time low and ſcanty; and the powers of life ſoon become incapable of reſiſting ſo many cauſes of ſickneſs and deſpair. GAOL FEVER.

AFTER the gaol fever has prevailed in a priſon, nothing, probably, will be ſo effectual in deſtroying all remains of infection, as the mode of *fumigation* practiſed by the ingenious Dr. *Lind* for infected *ſhips*. I ſhall therefore extract ſome of the moſt important particulars of this proceſs from the account with which the doctor favoured me.

"CHARCOAL fires ſhould be lighted in the morning, and allowed "to remain till evening, and half a pound of brimſtone thrown upon "each, their ſmoke in the mean time being cloſely confined. They "may be made in iron pots.—This fumigation ſhould be repeated "every day for a fortnight. Every evening after the fumigation, "the ports and hatchways ſhould be opened, and the inſide of the "ſhip waſhed with warm vinegar: and after the laſt fumigation,

GAOL FEVER.

" before the men return to the ſhip, the decks ſhould be thoroughly " ſcraped and cleaned. If the infection has been very violent, the " parts of the ſhip moſt expoſed to it may alſo be white-waſhed.— " Every thing ragged and dirty ſhould be deſtroyed, as alſo the " clothes and bedding of ſuch as brought the infection into the ſhip, " the bedding of ſuch as have died of the fever, and unleſs the infec- " tion has been very mild, the bedding of ſuch as have had the fever " though recovered. The remaining clothes and bedding ſhould be " purified by being expoſed twice a week to the ſteams of the brim- " ſtone and charcoal; or when the brimſtone might be ſuppoſed to " injure the clothes, they may be hung up in a cloſe place, expoſed " to the ſmoke of tobacco ſtrewed on charcoal fires. Linens, and " ſuch articles as will admit of being wet, ſhould after the firſt " fumigation be ſteeped for ſeveral hours in cold water or leys, be well " waſhed, and then dried in the open air.—If, during the fortnight " of this fumigation, any perſon is taken ill of the fever, the fortnight " ſhould again commence from the day on which ſuch perſon leaves " the ſhip.—Strict attention ſhould be paid to the cleanlineſs of the " men both in their perſons and apparel: ſuch as are ſluggiſh and " dirty ſhould be made to bathe and clean themſelves; and a ſufficient " quantity of ſlops ſhould be iſſued, that every man may have a " change of clothes."*

* I HAVE obſerved in priſons abroad a very cheap and pleaſant fumigation, which ſurpriſingly corrects the bad air. I ſuppoſe it is the ſame as is uſed in *Roman* catholic churches, *viz.* juniper berries thrown upon burning coals in a chaffing-diſh.

ENGLAND.

LONDON.

THE TOWER is a ſtrong fortreſs, and the only priſon in *England* for ſtate delinquents of rank. The care of it is committed to an officer called the *Conſtable* of the Tower, who has under him a lieutenant, deputy-lieutenant called the *governor*, and many other officers, among whom are forty *warders*, whoſe uniform is the ſame with the king's yeomen of the guards. Nineteen of theſe warders have ſeparate houſes well furniſhed, in any of which, as the governor is pleaſed to order, the ſtate delinquents may be confined; and the cuſtom has been to aſſign them two of the beſt rooms on the firſt floor. Sometimes they are committed to cloſe confinement; but in general they are at liberty to walk in the area of the Tower, attended always by a warder. LONDON.

THERE have been no priſoners here for a few years paſt; and when there are any, their fate is ſoon determined by a legal trial, and conſequently their confinement can never be long. Six ſhillings and eight pence a day is allowed by government for their ſubſiſtence, but they ſeldom accept this allowance.

IN this fortreſs, beſides the houſes juſt mentioned, there are ſeveral public offices and ſtore-houſes; ſuch, particularly, as the office of Ordnance, the Jewel-office, the Mint, and buildings for holding artillery and arms.

NEWGATE.

LONDON.

NEWGATE.

EVERY part of the gaol was clean, and free from offenſive ſcents. On the felons ſide there were only three ſick, in one of the upper wards. An infirmary was building near the condemned cells.—Of the one hundred and forty-one felons &c. there were ninety-one convicts and fines,* who had only the priſon allowance of a penny loaf a day: Mr. *Akerman* generouſly contributes towards their relief.—In the felons court, the table of fees painted on a board was hung up.†

1779, Aug. 16, Debtors 51. Felons &c. 141.

THE FLEET.

No alteration.

	In the Houſe.	In the Rules.
1779, Aug. 13, Priſoners,	147.	37.

NEW LUDGATE.

No alteration.

1779, Aug. 12, Priſoners 15.

POULTRY COMPTER.

No alteration.

1779, Aug. 6, Debtors 46. Felons &c. 5. Impreſſed Men 3.

* THERE ſhould be a ſeparation in all priſons of thoſe called *fines*, who are committed for a term, from thoſe who are only committed on ſuſpicion either of felony or miſdemeanors.

† MR. AKERMAN was ſo good as to copy for me a table of all the executions for *London* and *Middleſex* during eight years paſt; for which ſee the tables at the end.

WOOD-

WOOD-STREET COMPTER.

No alteration.

1779, Aug. 6, Debtors 58. Felons &c. 45.
Nov. 15, — 38. — 11.

BRIDEWELL.

A GOOD regulation has been lately made, that every perſon who is committed a ſecond time to this priſon ſhall have only half the allowance. A proper check where the allowance is ſo ample.

1779, Aug. 12, Priſoners 13.

To this priſon were committed,
In the year 1776, Priſoners 983.
1777, — 544.
1778, — 1027.

NEW PRISON CLERKENWELL.

I FOUND the men's ſide very clean.—The fines have only the priſon allowance.—The king's evidence are put into the women's ward, to ſecure them from the reſentment of the other priſoners.—The act for preſerving the health of priſoners not hung up. Goaler now *Samuel Newport*.

1779, Aug. 7, Priſoners 60.
Nov. 15, — 45.

CLERKENWELL BRIDEWELL.

A SMALL cloſe room is uſed as an infirmary for the men: and two of the night-rooms are now made into one for an infirmary for the women.

THIS

LONDON. THIS priſon was clean, but it is much too ſmall for the number of priſoners.—Of the one hundred and ſeventy-one priſoners, twenty-two men and boys, and fifty-eight women were convicts. Theſe were employed in picking oakum, the women in two rooms below, the men up ſtairs.—A warehouſe and a ſhed for drying have been lately erected on ſome ground at the back of this priſon.—The convicts here are allowed three pence a day. The act for preſerving the health of priſoners not hung up.

1779, Aug. 13, Priſoners 171.

WHITECHAPEL PRISON.

No alteration, but in the number of priſoners, ſince the late act *for extending the Proviſions of an Act, to prevent frivolous and vexatious Arreſts*; 19 *Geo.* III. Cap. LXX.

1779, Aug. 11, Priſoners 5.

TOWER HAMLETS GAOL.

No alteration.

1779, Aug. 10, Priſoners none.

ST. CATHARINE's PRISON.

1779, Aug. 11, I found the houſe inhabited, but no priſoners.

WEST-

THE SAVOY.

THE priſoners were in health; the rooms made more airy, and ſome adjoining fitted up for an infirmary.

1779, Aug. 13, Priſoners 98. *viz.*
64 Deſerters, 21 Impreſſed Men, 13 of the Guards.

TOTHILL-FIELDS BRIDEWELL.

THIS priſon clean, as uſual. There is a work-ſhop with hemp-blocks, and a room over it. Two of the women's night-rooms are appropriated to female convicts, who have alſo a ſeparate court, with water, &c. The women's court is alſo enlarged, the garden-pales being ſet farther off.—As I have ſeen ſeveral ſick objects on the floors, the Gentlemen, who are ſo ready to relieve the ſufferings of their fellow-creatures, will forgive the intimation that an infirmary might be made over the women's ward.

1779, Aug. 5, Priſoners 74. Impreſſed Men 10.

WESTMINSTER GATE-HOUSE.

THIS priſon being taken down, another is erected in *Tothill-Fields*, adjoining the Bridewell, but not yet inhabited, Aug. 5, 1779. There is to be a proper ſeparation of debtors and felons; and in the court of the latter are four ſmall rooms for the refractory. The pulpit is contrived to have both debtors and felons in view, though they will not be in ſight of each other. The keeper from thence can

WEST-MINSTER.

eaſily overlook them when they are locked up.—The court-yards will be plentifully ſupplied with water, by pipes from the *Main*.—The outer walls are too low, ſo that tools, &c. may be eaſily conveyed over.

SOUTHWARK.

SOUTH-WARK.

THE KING's BENCH PRISON.

SOME of the old buildings are taken down, and a chapel and many rooms are added to the new buildings, and another wing ſimilar to that which has been already mentioned, but *no infirmary*.—This ſpacious priſon is encloſed with a ſtrong wall about thirty feet high, with a *chevaux de friſe*.

Two excellent rules have been lately hung up and enforced.

Farther RULES and ORDERS, &c.

Monday next after three weeks from the day of the Holy Trinity in the 19th year of King *George* the III.

King's Bench Priſon. UPON full and mature conſideration had here in court, It is ordered by the ſaid court that any man may lawfully be turned out of his chamber for the following cauſes (that is to ſay) If ſuch perſon lets his chamber to another, or does not reſide there himſelf, or if ſuch perſon might have taken the benefit of any inſolvent act or the lords act; or if he be charged by a friendly or colluſive action where there is no real debt.

By the COURT.

Friday

Friday next after fifteen days from the day of the Holy Trinity in the 19th year of King *George* the III. SOUTHWARK.

King's Bench Priſon. It is ordered that all priſoners who have been or ſhall be in the cuſtody of the Marſhal of the *Marſhalſea* for the ſpace of ſix months after they are ſuperſedeable altho' not ſuperſeded ſhall be forthwith diſcharged out of the priſon of the Marſhal of the *Marſhalſea* by the ſaid Marſhal as to all ſuch actions in which they have been or ſhall be ſuperſedeable. And that no priſoner ſhall be entitled to any room in the ſaid priſon by reaſon of ſeniority except from the time of his being charged in the actions in which he is not ſuperſedeable.

By the Court.

1779,	Aug. 11,	In the Houſe	511.	In the Rules*	75.
	Oct. 26,	—	438.	—	60.

MARSHALSEA PRISON.

No alteration.

Here the chambers want regulation. For in ſeveral rooms where four lie in two beds, and in ſome dark rooms where two lie in one bed, each pays 3*s.* 6*d.* a week for his lodging.

* The Rules, or Bounds belonging to this priſon are extenſive, including *St. George's Fields*, one ſide of *Blackman-ſtreet*, and part of the *Borough High-ſtreet*, of which a plan is publiſhed.

SOUTHWARK.

THERE are ſundry ſmall legacies, beſides the county money which is £4 : 10 : 0 every month, and Mrs. *Margaret Symcott*'s (*Eleanor Gwynn*'s) bread, which is ſixty-five penny loaves every eight weeks; but no table hung up.

1779, Aug. 10, Priſoners, 88 Men, 4 Women.

BOROUGH COMPTER.

No alteration.

THE act for preſerving the health of priſoners not hung up, and no regard paid to it. The allowance a penny loaf a day each, weight in Aug. 1779, twelve ounces.

THIS priſon might be made more commodious, by building on a piece of ground at the back of it, forty-one feet by twenty, which the keeper now uſes as a garden.

1779, Aug. 10, Debtors 16. Felons &c. 2.

COUNTY

COUNTY GAOL AT HERTFORD.

THE new gaol has ſeparate wards and courts for debtors, men-felons and women-felons; and the whole is now ſurrounded by a wall fifteen feet high.

IN mentioning the gaol fever I ſhould have added, I was well informed that a priſoner brought out as dead, from one of the dungeons, on being *waſhed under the pump*, ſhewed ſigns of life, and ſoon after recovered. Since this I have known *other* inſtances of the ſame kind.

1779, Sept. 27, Debtor 1. Felons &c. 17. Deſerter 1.

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

HERTFORD. No alteration. 1779, Sept. 27, one priſoner.

HITCHIN. No alteration. 1779, Oct. 21, no priſoners.

BERKHAMSTEAD. No alteration. 1779, April 23, 1 priſoner.

BUNTINGFORD. Two rooms; one for men, eighteen feet by eight; the other a new one for women, thirteen feet by ten. No water: no court-yard. The keeper has a large garden. Salary £9.

1779, Sept. 27, one priſoner.

ST. ALBAN'S BOROUGH GAOL.

No alteration.

1779, April 24, Debtors 0. Felons &c. 0. Deſerter 1.

LIBERTY GAOL.

No alteration.

1779, April 24, Debtors 0. Felons &c. 1. Deſerters 2.

BRIDE-

HERTFORDSHIRE.

BRIDEWELL AT ST. ALBAN'S,
For the LIBERTY and BOROUGH.

No alteration.

IN the work-room were two ſoldiers, and a girl who was ſentenced for a year's impriſonment, locked up all day together.

1779, April 24, Priſoners 3.

ESSEX.

ESSEX.

COUNTY GAOL AT CHELMSFORD.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Morgan*.
Salary now £50.

THE new priſon is occupied. The felons apartments are entirely out of ſight from the gaoler's houſe. I beg leave to obſerve, that a window might be made in the gaoler's kitchen, which would overlook the felons court-yard: and that the window in the debtors apartment toward the ſtreet is highly improper, as an avenue for introducing at all times ſpirituous liquors, tools, &c.

1779, April 7, Debtors 34. Felons &c. 7.

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

CHELMSFORD. No alteration. The county has all the profits of the priſoners work, which is ſpinning.

1779, April 7, Priſoners 27.

COLCHES-

COLCHESTER CASTLE. No alteration. I have remarked that there is no water. A well of fine water at the caſtle was lately arched over. ESSEX.

1779, April 7, Priſoner 1.

COLCHESTER TOWN GAOL AND BRIDEWELL.

No alteration, but two rooms added to the bridewell.

1779, April 7, Debtors none. Felons &c. 4.

NEWPORT. No alteration. 1779, Sept. 26, Priſoners 9.

HALSTED. No alteration. The houſe is rented of the truſtees of *Martin*'s charity. The priſoners are employed in ſpinning, but are not allowed any part of what they earn.

1779, April 6, Priſoners 5. Impreſſed Men 2.

BARKING. No alteration. 1779, April 8, Priſoner 1. Impreſſed 5.

HARWICH TOWN GAOL.

Two rooms towards the ſtreet. No chimneys. One back room with a fire-place; another called the dark gaol. No court; no water; no ſewer. Allowance, three halfpence a day. Gaoler's ſalary, £2 : 8 : 0. Fees, 6*s.* 8*d.* No table.

1778, April 18, Priſoners none.

COUNTY

KENT.

Kent. **COUNTY GAOL AT MAIDSTONE.**

No alteration.

I FOUND the gaoler attentive to cleanlineſs and regularity. Clauſes of act againſt ſpirituous liquors are hung up.

THE felons apartments are the better for not having glaſs windows. The wall being three feet and a half thick, in ſome meaſure breaks the force of the wind. The felons five night-rooms have double doors; if one of them was an iron-grate door (as at the new gaol at *Horſham*) and locked up in the day-time, the rooms would freſhen and be better ventilated.

1779, April 16, Debtors 15. Felons 23, including 14 Convicts.

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

MAIDSTONE. THE new priſon dirty and offenſive. It is neceſſary to chooſe keepers who are attentive to cleanlineſs and neatneſs. The county allowance is three pence every day but Sundays. They were at work, but have no part of what they earn. Fees, 3*s*. 6*d*. No table. I ſaw two with the ſmall-pox, lying on looſe ſtraw, and their only covering was common mats.

1779, April 16, Priſoners 13.

CANTERBURY. No alteration, but a partition in the women's court to keep them more private.

1779, April 16, Priſoners 4.

CANTER-

CANTERBURY CITY GAOL. KENT.

No alteration. No regard is paid to the clauſe enjoining that "once in the year at leaſt" the gaols ſhall be white-waſhed.

1779, April 16, Debtors 2. Felons 2.

DARTFORD. Now there are two courts from the keeper's garden, one for each ſex, with pumps and ſewers, and a room in the men's court for the ſick. But the women had no mats, or any ſort of bedding.

1779, April 15, Priſoners 5.

ROCHESTER CITY GAOL.

THE court-room was built, as appears by the date, in 1687; and it is probable, there has been no alteration in the priſon ſince. The room for debtors in the keeper's houſe, is only for ſuch as can pay for a bed; for I found two in the cloſe offenſive room towards the ſtreet, who had been locked up there ſome weeks.

1779, April 15, Debtors 2. Felons 0.

DOVER CASTLE.

FREDERIC Lord *North* is now *Conſtable* of the Caſtle; and *Henry Wood, Bodar*. The two rooms were white-waſhed, and much cleaner than at my former viſit.

1779, April 17, Priſoners 3.

DOVER TOWN GAOL.

No alteration; but the new keeper has a ſalary, £10. No licence. The gaol was much cleaner; and company were not drinking there, as at my former viſits.

1779, April 17, Debtor 1. Felon 1.

SUSSEX.

Sussex.

COUNTY GAOL AT HORSHAM.

THE new gaol does credit to the Gentlemen that ſuperintended the work: it is every way ſubſtantial and ſtrong; and each felon is to have a ſeparate room, ten feet by ſeven, and nine feet high to the crown of the arch. They are all arched with brick, to prevent danger and confuſion in caſe of fire. To each room are two doors, one of them iron-grated.

1779, March 9, Debtors 12. Felons &c. 6. in the old gaol.

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

AT HORSHAM the Bridewell was diſcontinued, and the keeper diſcharged.

LEWES. No alteration. The apartments for each ſex ſimilar, but ſeparate; a kitchen, five bed-rooms ten feet ſquare, work-ſhop, &c. Though I found no priſoners at work, it ſeems, they are ſometimes employed in making whiting, as there were chalk, mallets, ſieves, &c. in the men's work-rooms. The keeper has all the profits of their work. The county allowance is a two-penny loaf *(the weight was 1 lb. 5 oz.)* The keeper's houſe is detached, ſo that he has no view from thence into the priſoner's rooms or courts.

1779, April 19, Priſoners 8.

PETWORTH. THE keeper's ſalary is now augmented to £30, in *lieu* of fees. The bread allowance is *now* a two-pound loaf every

every day, to be weighed by the keeper, with ſcales and a weight ordered to the houſe for that purpoſe by the juſtices. No alteration in the houſe. SUSSEX.

1779, March 8, Priſoners 2.

CHICHESTER CITY GAOL AND BRIDEWELL.

THE alteration is a pump in the court.

1779, March 8, No priſoners.

BATTLE. Two rooms fourteen feet by twelve and a half, in one of which is a chimney, in the other the ſtocks. Court-yard not ſecure. No water, but in the keeper's garden. Allowance, ſeven farthings a day; the ſame, the old keeper ſays, in the thirty years of his time, and in the many years of his father's time. Salary, £10. Fees, 3*s.* 4*d.*

1779, April 18, No priſoners.

RYE. THE town gaol is an old tower. The lower rooms are, one about ſeventeen feet diameter, with a fire-place, and two ſmall ones of about ſix feet; and above ſtairs are three rooms of the ſame dimenſions. Allowance to priſoners, three halfpence a day. Fees, 3*s.* 4*d.* No table. Salary, none. Keeper, a ſergeant at mace.

1779, April 18, No priſoners.

SURRY.

Surry.

COUNTY GAOL IN SOUTHWARK.

No alteration. The gaol was clean, and none of the priſoners ſick.

HERE I would juſt mention, that all the rags left by the felons after every aſſize, ought to be immediately buried (the earth abſorbs putrid matter) or burnt; as they only ſerve to harbour vermin, dirt, and infection.

1779, Aug. 9, Debtors 23. Felons &c. 14.

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

ST. GEORGE's FIELDS. No alteration. The fines or convicts are with the other priſoners, and have the ſame allowance. All are entirely without employment.*

1779, Aug. 9, Priſoners 44.

KINGSTON upon THAMES. THE act for preſerving the health of priſoners was hung up, but little attention paid to it. The priſon was dirty, and the priſoners unemployed; the keeper informing me, that they were not committed for hard labour, though one was impriſoned for a year. The three-halfpenny loaf weighed ſeventeen ounces and a quarter.

1779, March 11, Priſoners 6.

* AT my laſt viſit I obſerved the convicts were employed, in *Clerkenwell* bridewell, in picking oakum, as I have ſeen in ſome houſes of correction near the ſea ſhore. This is a ſalutary employment, as the ſtrong ſcent of the pitch and tar may counteract any contagious or unhealthy effluvia in the work-rooms.

KINGSTON

KINGSTON TOWN GAOL.

No alteration. 1779, March 11, Debtors 3.

GUILDFORD BRIDEWELL.

THREE new rooms up ſtairs were lately added, and the neceſſary ſewers. The act for preſerving the health of priſoners painted on a board was hung conſpicuouſly up in the court. None were at work.

1779, March 9, Priſoners 3.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT AYLESBURY.

No alteration.

Two men, ſentenced for three years, had continued here two years and a half; one of them was much emaciated by confinement without work.

1779, Feb. 25, Debtors 6. Felons &c. 12.

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

AYLESBURY. No alteration. 1779, Feb. 25, Priſoners 3.

NEWPORT PAGNEL. Two cells in the back court of a public houſe, ſeven feet by ſix and a half, and ſix feet high. The apertures in the doors ten inches by nine. No water; no allowance;

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

allowance; no employment. The keeper lives diſtant. Salary, £20. He pays rent two guineas.

1779, March 24, } No priſoners. One or two had lately eſcaped.
Octob. 13, }

WEST-WYCOMB. THIS priſon was lately removed from *High-Wycomb*, and the keeper was diſmiſſed at the *Michaelmas* Seſſions, 1778, for inattention. It conſiſts of two garrets in the preſent keeper's houſe. The windows are almoſt cloſed up, by ſtrong planks nailed acroſs for ſecurity. His ſalary, £20.

1779, April 23, No priſoners.

BUCKINGHAM TOWN GAOL.

Two rooms below; one of which is the bridewell: the other for felons fifteen feet and a half by twelve. Over theſe are two rooms for debtors. No water. Gaoler no ſalary. Keeper's ſalary, £2.—

OVER the gate on a board is this inſcription:

"THE Right Honourable *Richard Grenville Temple* Lord Viſcount "*Cobham* cauſed this Edifice to be erected at his own expenſe for "the uſe of this Town and County: The Summer Aſſizes being "reſtored to this place and fixed here by Act of Parliament in the "year 1748."

1779, Oct. 14, No priſoners but a raving lunatic.

COUNTY

COUNTY GAOL AT BEDFORD.

No alteration. The priſon very clean.

1779, Oct. 16, Debtors 7. Felons &c. 2. Deſerters 2.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT BEDFORD.

No alteration. This priſon alſo clean.

1779, Oct. 16, Priſoners 2.

BEDFORD TOWN GAOL.

Two new rooms. No apartment for the gaoler: no court: no water.

1779, Oct. 16, No priſoners.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT HUNTINGDON.

No alteration, but the gaol not clean as formerly. Clauſes of act againſt ſpirituous liquors are hung up.

SURGEON now Mr. *Perkins*.

1779, Sept. 22, Debtors 11. Felons &c. 14. Deſerters 4.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL, CAMBRIDGE CASTLE.

No alteration, but the rooms boarded and made more ſecure.

1779, Sept. 23, Debtors 21. Felons &c. 2.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT CAMBRIDGE.

THERE are now two work-rooms, and two lodging-rooms. Mr. *Saunders* the keeper is attentive and humane. The priſoners have the whole profit of their work.

1779, Sept. 23, Priſoners 7.

CAMBRIDGE TOWN GAOL.

1779, Sept. 23, Debtor 1. Felons &c. 2.

No alteration: but I now give the table of fees.

An Account of the FEES that have been anciently and cuſtomarily paid to the Gaoler or Keeper of the *Tolbooth* Priſon in the Town of *Cambridge, viz.*

	For every debtor	£.	s.	d.
The commitment fee	— —	0	6	8
The withdraught or diſcharging fee which is paid afterwards to the Mayor at every port	— —	0	1	0
For the care of the priſoner and chamber *per* week	—	0	2	6

The 17 *January* 1765

AT the General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace held for the Town of *Cambridge*—We the Juſtices—of the ſaid Town—having reviewed the aboveſaid Table of Fees, do allow and confirm the ſame

Wm Norfolk *W Whiſkin, Mayor* *Edward Leeds*
W H Ewen *Elias Sowſter* *King Whittred*

CAMBRIDGE

CAMBRIDGE TOWN BRIDEWELL.

IN the ſpring, 1779, ſeventeen women were confined in the day-time, and ſome of them at night, in the work-room, which has no fire-place or ſewer. This made it extremely offenſive, and occaſioned a fever or ſickneſs among them, which alarmed the *Vice-chancellor*, who ordered all of them to be diſcharged. Two or three of them died within a few days. There are now added two rooms, in one of which are five cages about ſeven feet ſquare: no fire-place.

1779, Sept. 23, Priſoners 6, and 1 Lunatic.

ELY GAOL.

No alteration, but the walls in the debtors court raiſed.

1779, Sept. 23, Debtors 7. Felon 1. and 1 Lunatic.

ELY BRIDEWELL.

No alteration.

1779, Sept. 23, Priſoners 2.

WISBEACH GAOL AND BRIDEWELL.

No alteration.

1779, March 29, Debtors 2. Impreſſed Men 3.
Octob. 10, — 1. Felons &c. 1.

NORFOLK.

COUNTY GAOL, NORWICH CASTLE.

No alteration, but guard or barrack beds in the dungeon.

SURGEON now Mr. *Brown*. Salary, £40.

NORFOLK. AT *Lent* Aſſize, 1779, twenty-ſeven priſoners were carried to *Thetford*, and confined there four nights, moſt of them in the dungeon.

1779, March 31, Debtors 24. Felons &c. 29.

NORWICH CITY AND COUNTY GAOL.

THE priſoners bread allowance *now* twelve ounces: ſtraw, £1 : 6 : 0 a year. Clauſes of act againſt ſpirituous liquors are hung up.

THE women have ſtill their low night-room, and no ſeparate day-room. The room adjoining, improperly uſed for a *ſtable*, would be very convenient.

GAOL-DELIVERY being only *once* a year, three priſoners muſt be confined from eight to ten months before their trial: as two were committed Nov. 6, 1778, and one woman Aug. 22, 1778.

1779, March 31, Debtors 19. Felons &c. 5.

NORWICH CITY BRIDEWELL.

THE priſoners were at work. The daily allowance is two penny-worth of bread. The keeper's ſalary, £25. Here is no ſeparate court for the *women*.

I DID not know, till this viſit, that here are dungeons down fifteen ſteps; in one part four for the *men*; and in another part, three for the *women*. In theſe, as in the other rooms, are cribs. It is to be hoped that Gentlemen who have made many improvements in their gaol, will be ſo conſiderate as to order theſe cells to be barred to all, unleſs to ſuch as are very refractory and diſobedient.

1779, March 31, Priſoners 7.

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

SWAFFHAM. No alteration, but now licence for beer:—and clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors *not* hung up. Straw, 20*s.* a year. Keeper's ſalary, £16. Surgeon, Mr. *Say:* he makes a bill.

1779, March 29, Priſoners 11, including the Lunatic.

WYMUNDHAM. No alteration, but the dungeon arched with brick. It is fifteen feet and a half by eight feet, and ſix feet high: a dirt floor: has two apertures at the top, of a foot diameter. The Juſtices ſeem to have overlooked a clauſe in a late act of parliament, "to prevent the priſoners from being kept under "ground, whenever they can do it conveniently,"* as there is abundant room on the premiſes.

In the room up ſtairs were four dirty pale and ſick women at work, with padlocks on their legs, though never out in the court except on Sundays. The very ſmall quantity of ſtraw on the floor was worn almoſt to duſt.

1779, March 30, Priſoners 5.

AYLSHAM. In the floor of the work or day-room is a trap-door into a dungeon, which is nine feet and a half by ſix feet. Above ſtairs are three rooms not ſecure. No fire-place: no ſtraw: the court not ſecure; priſoners in it only on Sundays: no water: no ſewer: no implements for work: no allowance, but two pennyworth of bread a day to vagrants. Keeper's ſalary, £13:6:8.

1779, April 1, Priſoners 4.

* Anno 14 *George* III. Cap. XLIII.

NORFOLK. ACLE. A DAY-ROOM and a room over it. Down nine ſteps are two dark dungeons, eight feet by five feet ten inches. This priſon is quite out of repair. The date on it is 1633. No court: no water acceſſible to priſoners: no allowance: no ſtraw. The keeper's ſalary, £16.

1779, April 2, Priſoners none.

WALSINGHAM. A ROOM fifteen feet by eight in the keeper's court-yard, with two dark lodging-rooms about ſeven feet ſquare, and ſtraw on the brick floors. The walls of the court not ſecure. Priſoners in irons. Clauſes of act againſt ſpirituous liquors not hung up. Keeper's ſalary, £13 : 6 : 8. Fees, 2s.

1779, Oct. 10, Priſoners 2.

THETFORD TOWN GAOL.

No alteration.

1779, Sept. 24, Priſoner 1.

YARMOUTH TOWN GAOL.

No alteration.

1779, April 3, Debtors 4. Felons &c. 4.

YARMOUTH TOWN BRIDEWELL.

No alteration.

1779, April 3, Priſoners none.

LYNN REGIS TOWN GAOL.

THERE are proper rooms for debtors, felons, and petty offenders, and three cells for the condemned. The Gentlemen of the Corporation have been ſo compaſſionate, as to order cribs in the two rooms for felons, beſides ſtraw and two coverlids. The gaoler's ſalary is now £20.

1779, March 29, Debtors 3. Felons &c. 4.
October 9, — 3. — 2.

COUNTY

COUNTY GAOL AT IPSWICH.

I FOUND this priſon clean, though full of priſoners. In the centre of the ceiling of the new chapel is an aperture covered by a ſmall turret, which keeps this room airy and pleaſant. All priſon chapels ſhould be thus ſupplied with freſh air.*

HERE are no alterations, but the water from the pump conveyed through the ſewers, which prevents the court-yard, which is ſmall, from being offenſive; and there is allowance to the gaoler for conveying priſoners to *Bury*.

1779, April 5, Debtors 24. Felons &c. 23.

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

IPSWICH. THIS priſon is greatly improved. The work-rooms and chambers are *now* twenty feet by thirteen and a half. The court forty feet by thirty-four.

1779, April 5, Priſoners none.

WOODBRIDGE. THIS priſon is much improved. The two rooms enlarged, are twenty-eight feet by ſixteen: the lower room is nine feet high: to each are three windows and a fire-place. The court is enlarged, and made ſecure: it is to be hoped the Juſtices will order a pump.

1779, April 4, Priſoner 1.

BECCLES. No alteration. No pump in the court; no ſeparate apartments for women, which there might be, as the keeper has a large garden.

* SEE Dr. *Prieſtley*'s Experiments, &c. p. 281. His words are, "I would adviſe, therefore, that when large rooms are built, proviſion be made for letting out the vitiated air at the top of them."

SUFFOLK.

garden. In the room called the *Ward*, is a window to the ſtreet which is highly improper, as I have ſeen numbers of idle perſons crowding about it.

1779, April 2, Priſoners, 6 Men, 3 Women.

IN this viſit the keeper ſhewed me an old table of fees on parchment, which I here copy.

THE GAOLER'S FEES for the County of *Suffolk* agreed upon 29 of March 1676 by the Juſtices of the Peace underwritten.

	£.	S.	D.
Inprimis for every perſon committed in court — —	0	1	8
Item for every perſon committed out of court — —	0	3	4
Item for every perſon committed upon warrant or proceſs —	0	3	4
Item for every perſon committed upon execution — —	0	6	8
Item to the turnkey — — — —	0	1	0
Item for every perſon upon his acquittal for felony — —	0	6	8
Item for every perſon committed upon outlawry — —	0	10	0
Item for every priſoner lodging in the gaoler's bed for every night taking no diet in the houſe — — —	0	0	6
Taking diet — — — —	0	0	4
If he find his own bed and take diet — — —	0	0	3
If he take no diet — — — —	0	0	4
Item for every priſoner that is not a felon that will go into the ward and lye there for every night — — —	0	0	2
Item if two lye in one bed and take diet in the houſe for both —	0	0	6
If they take no diet — — — —	0	0	3

For the two beſt chambers in the houſe as they can agree.

Henry Felton *Anthy. Gawdy* *Thos. Edgar*
Robt. Brake *Thos. Bacon* *Chs. Shelton*
Tho. Smith *Thos. Bade*

Ex per Ro. Clarke V. C. P. Com.

Since allowed by the Judges at the Aſſizes at *Bury*.

LAVENHAM.

LAVENHAM. No alteration. The priſon is out of repair: a priſoner lately eſcaped, for which the *keeper* was fined, though the neglect lay in the *magiſtrates*. No ſtraw. No proper ſeparation of women priſoners: an old out-houſe and ſtable of the keeper's might be made convenient for them. SUFFOLK.

1779, April 6, Priſoners 3. Impreſſed Men 15.
Sept. 25, — 3.

CLARE. THE three priſoners had each a heavy chain, and the two impreſſed men had chains and logs. Each priſoner pays a penny a day for ſtraw. No juſtices have viſited this priſon for fifteen years.

1779, April 6, Priſoners 3 Women. Impreſſed Men 2.
Sept. 25, — 1.

MILDEN HALL. Two rooms; the lower eleven feet by ten, and the upper twelve feet by eight. No fire-place: the priſon out of repair: court not ſecure: no ſewer. Clauſes of act againſt ſpirituous liquors not hung up. Keeper's ſalary, £10. No fees.

1779, Sept. 24, No priſoners.*

BURY ST. EDMUND'S GAOL.

THEY are now repairing the court-yard, and making it ſecure by *chevaux de friſe*.

1779, April 5, Debtors 18. Felons &c. 5.

* THE work-houſe, or houſe of induſtry for this pariſh, ſituated near the church, was the cleaneſt I ever ſaw. Here were upwards of forty perſons whoſe countenances beſpoke their ſatisfaction and the attention paid to them. If all the pariſhes had been as careful to promote cleanlineſs and induſtry in their own work-houſes, there would have been no occaſion for *other* houſes of induſtry, moſt of which I have viſited in this and the adjoining county.

BURY

SUFFOLK.

BURY BRIDEWELL.

No alteration.

1779, April 5, Priſoners 2.

SUDBURY GAOL AND BRIDEWELL.

No alteration.

1779, Sept. 25, No priſoners.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

WARWICKSHIRE.

WARWICKSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT WARWICK.

THE Juſtices of this county have taken the gaol and bridewell under conſideration, and propoſe that debtors and felons, and alſo men and women, in both, ſhall be entirely ſeparated. A chapel and infirmary alſo are deſigned. May it not be hoped that Gentlemen ſo conſiderate will not continue the damp and offenſive dungeon, which has only an aperture level with the court, of three feet two inches diameter.

THERE were hung up in the debtor's hall ſome rules againſt profaneneſs, rioting, and drunkenneſs, with penalties annexed; but I was ſorry to find among them that "Every debtor at his or her firſt coming muſt pay for garniſh 2*s.* 6*d.*"

1779, March 26, Debtors 22. Felons &c. 28.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT WARWICK.

THIS priſon is to be enlarged and improved. See the *Remarks* above on the county gaol. The keeper's ſalary is now £40.

1779, March 26, Priſoners 12.

COVENTRY

COVENTRY CITY AND COUNTY GAOL.

1779, March 26, Debtors 11. Felons &c. 3.
Nov. 25, — 5. — 4. Deſerters 4.

No alteration in the gaol, but a table of fees is now hung up. Many rooms might be made for criminals in the adjoining old county-hall; in which caſe the damp unhealthy dungeons need not be uſed, and the ſexes might be ſeparated.

Coventry. A TABLE OF DEBTORS FEES,

As ſettled—by his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the City of *Coventry*—at the General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace held at the ſaid City—the 12 day of January 1778 according to—an act of Parliament—the 32 *George* the II.—for the Relief of Debtors.

	£.	S.	D.
Every priſoner that lies on the keeper's ſide if he has a bed to himſelf pays by the week — — —	0	2	6
Thoſe priſoners on the keeper's ſide, and have a bed between two, pays each by the week — — —	0	1	6
If on the common ſide each priſoner weekly — —	0	0	6
To the gaoler for diſcharging every priſoner committed or detained in his cuſtody — — — —	0	13	4
To the turnkey on every ſuch diſcharge — —	0	2	0
To the under-ſheriff for every diſcharge — —	0	4	0
For receiving and entering every declaration — —	0	1	0
For a copy of each warrant againſt each priſoner —	0	1	0
For every certificate of the cauſe of a priſoner being detained in priſon in order for being diſcharged — —	0	3	0

Samˡ. Vale, Mayor. *John Minſter.*
John Clark. *Thoˢ. L. Smith.*

20 March 1778. I have reviewed the above table of fees, and do hereby eſtabliſh and confirm the ſame

W. H. ASHURST.

WARWICK-SHIRE.

COVENTRY CITY BRIDEWELL.

THE old town-hall is now made into a work-ſhop, and two lodging-rooms for men; the women have their ſeparate room, and a ſmall court. Water is laid in to both apartments.

1779, March 26, Priſoner 1.
Nov. 25, — 1.

BIRMINGHAM TOWN GAOL.

No alteration.

1779, Aug. 23, Debtors 0. Offenders 8.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

LEICESTER-SHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT LEICESTER.

No alteration, but an inſcription on a board fixed over the gate, "That no garniſh is allowed to be taken."

IT was remarked in my former work, that "the ſituation of the "gaol is ſo confined, that it cannot be made convenient or healthy." But I might have hinted, that the *Caſtle Hill* is near the Shire-Hall, and is a fine ſpot for air and water.

1779, March 27, Debtors 23. Felons &c. 10.

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

LEICESTER. THE allowance *now* is two-penny worth of bread a day after a month's confinement. In the priſon is painted on a board:

"BY Order of the Court at Eaſter Seſſions 1778, That there "ſhall be no Ale or Beer brought into this Priſon on a Sunday, "nor after 7 o'Clock in the Evening on a Week day."

I beg

I beg leave to ſuggeſt, that if a wall were built with brick, inſtead of the clay wall, there would be no need for a chain and a log, to ſecure the priſoners in the court. The apartments alſo would be more airy, and men and women might be ſeparated, if the narrow court were enlarged from the orchard, which is now let by the keeper for £6 *per annum*.

1779, March 27, Priſoners, 4 Men and 4 Women.

MELTON-MOWBRAY. No alteration. 1779, Sep. 21, No priſoners.

HINKLEY. No alteration. 1779, March 28, No priſoners.

LEICESTER TOWN AND COUNTY GAOL.

1779, March 27, Debtors 3. Felons &c. 2.

No alteration; but a table of fees now hung up.

Borough of Leiceſter in the County of Leiceſter.

A TABLE of FEES taken by the Keeper of his Majeſty's Gaol for the ſaid Borough.

	£.	S.	D.
For lodging every priſoner *per* week — —	0	2	4
For a room, of every perſon who finds his own bed *per* week —	0	1	0
For the gaol fees for the diſcharge of every priſoner —	0	13	4
For the turnkey — — —	0	2	0
A room called the debtors room if they find their own bed to pay			
For the copy of every warrant or commitment —	0	1	0
For ſigning a certificate in order to obtain a ſuperſedeas —	0	1	0
At the delivery of every declaration — —	0	1	0
Attending upon every priſoner to give bail, ſpecial bail, habeas or any thing neceſſary to go out of gaol for every mile travelling	0	1	0

LEICESTER-SHIRE.

Michaelmas Seſſions 1776.

WE whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed three of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the Borough of *Leiceſter* aforeſaid do hereby allow the above Fees to be taken (the 13*s.* and 4*d.* above to the gaoler and the 2*s.* to the turnkey where the priſoner againſt whom no bill of indictment ſhall be found by the grand jury, and who, on his or her trial ſhall be acquitted, or who ſhall be diſcharged by proclamation for want of proſecution, only excepted.)

Will. Burleton, Recorder. *Robt. Peach.* *Joſh. Johnſon.*

WE the Judges of Aſſize for the Borough of *Leiceſter* aforeſaid have reviewed and do hereby confirm the above Table of Fees. Given under our hands this 22d day of March 1777.

G. NARES. S. S. SMYTHE.

LEICESTER TOWN BRIDEWELL.

No alteration: but the keeper's ſalary augmented to £5.

1779, March 27, No priſoners.

DERBYSHIRE.

DERBY-SHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT DERBY.

No alteration. The act for preſerving the health of priſoners hung up.

1779, May 14, Debtors 12. Felons &c. 6. Impreſſed 5. Deſerters 3.

DERBY TOWN GAOL.

No alteration.

1779, May 14, Debtors 0. Felons &c. 0.

COUNTY

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT CHESTERFIELD.

DERBY-SHIRE.

No alteration. This priſon is quite out of repair. A court might be made in one of the keeper's gardens.

1779, May 14, Priſoner 1. Impreſſed Men 3. Deſerter 1.

CHESTERFIELD GAOL.

No alteration. I found in this priſon a ſtrong bedſtead, which had been compaſſionately left by a poor priſoner, that it might be ſome relief to his unhappy ſucceſſors.

1779, May 14, Debtors none.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT NOTTINGHAM.

NOTTING-HAMSHIRE.

THE felons court is more airy, the wall being now paliſaded; and there is an entire ſeparation of debtors and felons. There is a new room for the turnkey, and adjoining, a dark lodging-room for women.

1779, Sept. 19, Debtors 12. Felons &c. 5.

NOTTINGHAM TOWN GAOL.

1779, Sept. 19, Debtors 2. Felons &c. none.

No alteration, but a table of fees hung up.

Town

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Town of Nottingham;

A TABLE of FEES to be taken by the Gaoler or Keeper of his Majesty's Gaol for the Town of *Nottingham*; of Prisoners confined for Debt therein, as settled by us—Justices of the Peace—on Thursday the Tenth Day of April, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-seven—as follows:

	£.	S.	D.
For the lodging and board of each prisoner, when he lodges and diets with the gaoler, *per* week, seven shillings. — —	0	7	0
For each prisoner when such prisoner hath a room and a bed of the gaoler and diets himself, by the week, two shillings. —	0	2	0
For each prisoner when he hath a room of the gaoler, and finds his own bed and diets, by the week, six pence. — —	0	0	6
For the discharge of each prisoner, thirteen shillings and four pence.	0	13	4
For the turnkey for the same, one shilling and four pence. —	0	1	4

THE gaoler is to take notice, that if he takes more than the above sums he is liable to forfeit to the party aggriev'd for each offence the sum of fifty pounds, (exclusive of the penalties inflicted by former acts).

AND the said Justices do order and direct, that the clerk of the peace for this town and the county thereof, do as soon as conveniently may be, put up a copy of this table in some conspicuous open place within the gaol of the said town, in order that the same may be inspected as occasions may require, and be preserved within the said gaol and resorted to by the said prisoners at all reasonable times in the day-time without paying any thing for the same, after the original table (which is now ingrossed on parchment, and is intended to be filed amongst the records of this court) has been reviewed and confirmed, or moderated by the Judge of Assize at the next Assizes to be holden for this town.

W. H. ASHURST.

Tho. Sands, Mayor. *Rich. Butler*, Ald. *John Fellows*, Ald.

NOTTING-

NOTTINGHAM TOWN BRIDEWELL. NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

No alteration. Here is a mill for grinding horſe-beans.

1779, Sept. 19, No priſoners.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT SOUTHWELL.

No alteration. A court for the women might be made out of the keeper's garden.

1779, Sept. 20, Priſoners 17.

NEWARK TOWN GAOL AND BRIDEWELL.

No alteration.

1779, Sept. 20, Priſoners none. Deſerters 2.

BASFORD PRISON.

No alteration.

1779, Sept. 20, Priſoners 2.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL, LINCOLN CASTLE. LINCOLNSHIRE.

No alteration. The act for preſerving the health of priſoners not hung up.

1779, May 6, Debtors 22. Felons 14.

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

GAINSBOROUGH. No alteration. 1779, May 6, Priſ. 5. Lunat. 3.

FOKINGHAM. No alteration. Priſon out of repair. A lunatic has been confined here ſome years.

1779, May 5, Priſoners 2.

SPALDING. No alteration, but a pump in the court, which not being ſecure, the priſoners have no acceſs to it. The ſurgeon's

ſalary

LINCOLNSHIRE.

salary is £12.—A distracted woman has been confined about three years. In the last nine years the keeper had 387 prisoners.

1779, March 29, Prisoners 13.
Octob. 11, — 2.

STAMFORD TOWN GAOL.

No alteration, but the prison finished at the town hall.

1779, Sept. 21, Prisoners none.

BOSTON TOWN GAOL.

THIS is also the bridewell. Two damp offensive rooms about fourteen feet square, and over them two rooms for women, and two rooms adjoining for debtors. No court: no water. Clauses of act against spirituous liquors not hung up. Salary, as gaoler £10. as keeper £5. Fees, 2*s*. 6*d*.

1779, Oct. 11, Debtors none. Felons &c. 2.

LINCOLN CITY AND COUNTY GAOL.

No alteration. The act for preserving the health of prisoners not hung up.

1779, May 6, Debtor 1. Felons none.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT OAKHAM.

THE whole prison is thatched. There were no rooms proper for the separation of men and women, or of bridewell prisoners from felons, but lately a room is made in the barn for that purpose. The act for preserving the health of prisoners not hung up. The surgeon now Mr. *Berry*.

1779, March 28, Debtors 5. Felons &c. 5. Deserters 3.
Sept. 21, — 3. — 1.

COUNTY

COUNTY GAOL AT NORTHAMPTON.

1779, March 25, Debtors 14. Felons &c. 9.
Nov. 24, — 15. — 15.

THE gaol clean, and the gaoler attentive and humane to his priſoners; debtors, felons, and petty offenders at work, ſpinning, making pegs for ſhoemakers, &c. Gaoler's ſalary £30.

TWO PENCE a day is allowed for meat, to each of the felons. The chapel is in a more convenient ſituation than formerly. The table of fees is now *ſigned* and *hung up*. That which the gaoler ſhewed me on my former viſits was neither dated, ſigned, nor hung up; which occaſioned my ſaying in my former work, "No table of fees."

Northamptonſhire, to wit.

AT the General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace—holden at *Northampton*, in and for the ſaid County on Thurſday—the Sixteenth Day of January, in the Seventeenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord *George* the Third—before the Reverend *John Hill*, Doctor of Laws; *Ambroſe Iſted*, Eſq. *Brook Bridges*, and *Charles Addington*, Clerks; Juſtices of our ſaid Lord the King, &c.

IT is ordered, by this Court, that the following Rates and Fees be taken by the Keeper of his Majeſty's Gaol for the ſaid County; and no other.

	£.	S.	D.
For the lodging of every priſoner for debt, in his houſe, *per* week	0	2	0
For the diſcharge of every ſuch priſoner out of cuſtody for debt —	0	13	4
Ditto to the turnkey — — —	0	2	0
For the copy of every warrant — —	0	1	0
For ſigning a certificate, in order to obtain a ſuperſedeas —	0	2	0
For regiſtering a declaration — —	0	1	0
For attending with every priſoner in order to give bail, or be otherwiſe diſcharged for debt, within the town of *Northampton* —	0	2	0

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

AND it is further ordered, that the above Table of Fees be laid before the Judges, at the next aſſizes to be holden for the ſaid county, for their reviſal and confirmation; and, if the ſame ſhall be ſo confirmed, that a copy thereof be hung up in ſome conſpicuous part of the priſon, and another copy in the grand-jury gallery.

By the Court,

Morgan, Clerk of the Peace.

WE, the Judges of Aſſize for the county of *Northampton*, have reviewed, and do hereby confirm, the above-written Table of Fees. Given under our hands, at the Aſſizes holden at *Northampton*, the fourth day of March, 1777.

S. S. SMYTHE. G. NARES.

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

KETTERING. THIS priſon is in the back-court of the keeper's public houſe. A room for men eighteen feet and a half by fifteen and a half. Down three ſteps a lodging-room eight feet by five and a half, with an aperture in the door fifteen inches by eleven. Court nineteen feet and a half ſquare. For women, a ſeparate court, and a room about the ſame ſize as the men's day-room: clay floors: windows cloſe glazed. No water: no ſewer. Clauſes of act againſt ſpirituous liquors not hung up. Keeper's ſalary, £12. Fees, 2*s*. 6*d*. Receives rent of the county £15 : 10 : 0.

1779, Oct. 12, Priſoners 2.

OUNDLE. SEVERAL rooms in a ruinous houſe rented by the county. Keeper's ſalary, £12. Fees, 3*s*. 6*d*. No table.

1779, Sept. 22, Oct. 12, } No priſoners.

NORTH-

NORTHAMPTON TOWN GAOL.

Two rooms for felons, and one for debtors. The Gentlemen of the Corporation have made a court for the debtors and felons, with ſewers, &c. Felons allowance, two pence a day. The gaoler is a bailiff and ſheriff's officer: has no ſalary: pays rent £3. Fees, 13*s.* 4*d.* No table.

1779, March 25, Debtor 1. Felons &c. none.
Nov. 24, — 1. Deſerter 1.

PETERBOROUGH GAOL.

No alteration.

1779, Sept. 21, Debtor 1.

PETERBOROUGH BRIDEWELL.

No alteration.

1779, Sept. 21, Priſoner 1.

BRACKLEY GAOL.

A room called the *Dungeon*, four feet ſquare, under the ſtair-caſe of the town-hall. An oval aperture in the door eight inches by ſix. The conſtable is gaoler. No court: no water.

1779, Oct. 13, No priſoners.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

BERKSHIRE.

BERKSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT READING.

No alteration. The common-ſide debtors pay one ſhilling and ſix pence, and the maſter-ſide two ſhillings and ſix pence a week for lodging. No table of fees. The chapel is much too ſmall. The act for preſerving the health of priſoners is painted on a board in the debtors court.

1779, April 21, Debtors 9. Felons &c. 9. Impreſſed Men 19.

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

READING. No alteration. The priſon is dirty and out of repair. The county pays rent to the corporation. *Men* and *women* together in the day-time. Only one priſoner ſpinning. The wheels and hemp-blocks are the keeper's property. Allowance to petty offenders, *two* five-farthing loaves each, every Sunday, and *one* every week-day. Clauſes of the act againſt ſpirituous liquors hung up: and there were painted on a board, ſome *Orders* proper to be obſerved in the bridewell, approved by *J. P. Andrews* and *Ferd. Collins*, Juſtices, at the Quarter Seſſions, April 28, 1778.

1779, April 21, Priſoners 7.

READING TOWN GAOL.

No alteration.

1779, April 21, No priſoners.

ABINGDON

ABINGDON BRIDEWELL.

No alteration, but ſomewhat cleaner, as lately white-waſhed.

1779, April 22, Priſoners 3.

ABINGDON TOWN GAOL.

SEVERAL rooms over a gateway. The firſt floor is for debtors. The rooms for felons &c. are above. No court: no water. Allowance to felons, three pence a day. Keeper, one of the ſergeants at mace: no ſalary. Fees, Debtors 3*s.* 4*d.* Felons 6*s.* 8*d.* No table: licence for beer.

1779, April 22, Debtor 1. Felons &c. 0.

WINDSOR CASTLE PRISON.

No alteration. The preamble in the table of fees (for the Honour and Caſtle of *Windſor*) recites, "that complaint having been made to me "of ſome abuſes and irregularities committed in demanding and re-"ceiving fees,-----the table being defaced, ſo that the words and "figures are hardly legible,"—This table was made, the firſt year of *George* II. May 10th, 1728. ſubſcribed, *Carliſle*. There ſeems the ſame ground of complaint with reſpect to the preſent table being defaced. As the fees are lower here than in moſt other priſons, the table ſhould be preſerved to prevent impoſitions.

1779, March 10, Priſoner 1.

WINDSOR TOWN GAOL.

No alteration.

1779, March 10, Priſoner 1.

WALLINGFORD TOWN GAOL.

No alteration.

1779, April 22, Priſoner 1.

Oct. 20, — 0.

COUNTY

OXFORDSHIRE.

OXFORD-SHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL, OXFORD CASTLE.

CHAPLAIN now Rev. Mr. *Cotton*.

IT is very probable, that the rooms in this caſtle are the ſame that the priſoners occupied, at the time of the *Black Aſſize*. The wards are cloſe and offenſive, ſo that if crowded, I ſhould not greatly wonder to hear of another *fatal aſſize* at *Oxford*.

1779, Feb. 25, Debtors 12. Felons &c. 15.
July 29, — 13. — 4.

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

THAME. No alteration in the *houſe*, but in February the *priſoners* were carding and ſpinning. Clauſes of act againſt ſpirituous liquors not hung up. From midſummer 1778 to midſummer 1779, twenty-ſix perſons were committed to this priſon.

1779, Feb. 25, Priſoners 4.
Oct. 20, — 0.

WITNEY. No alteration in the houſe. The priſoners were at work: the keeper *now* is a manufacturer, and employs them all. He pays them for their work, two pence a pound for the *chain*, and three halfpence for the *ſhoot*, ſo that each earns about three pence a day.

1779, February 26, Priſoners 7.

COUNTY

COUNTY GAOL, WORCESTER CASTLE.

THE caſtle-yard is raiſed and gravelled. A workman for a guinea a year keeps the hand-ventilator always in repair. A larger and more convenient room is now fitted up for a chapel. I found this priſon very clean, eſpecially the debtors apartments. The act for preſerving the health of priſoners is *written on paper*, and hung up.

1779, May 18, Debtors 19. Felons &c. 8.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT WORCESTER.

HERE I found a new keeper: the priſon very clean: and a window in the men's night-room up ſtairs. The priſoners were employed, beating hemp.

1779, May 18, Priſoners 6.

WORCESTER CITY AND COUNTY GAOL.

No alteration: the keeper does not *now* pay the window-tax. In reſpect to cleanlineſs, this is a contraſt to the two priſons immediately preceding.

1779, May 18, Debtors 6. Felons &c. 4. Impreſſed Men 3. Deſerters 2.

KIDDERMINSTER TOWN GAOL.

Two rooms called *dungeons* about ten feet by eight, down ſix ſteps, under the market-houſe. No court: no water: no ſewer: Debtors from the Court of Requeſts are cleared in forty days. The cryer is keeper, has a ſhilling a month for attendance, and a ſhilling for ſtraw.

1779, Auguſt 30, No priſoners.

STAFFORD-

STAFFORDSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT STAFFORD.

STAFFORD-SHIRE.

No alteration. The debtors court and free-ward are ſpacious; in the latter is a hand-ventilator for the felons dungeon, which being out of repair, has not been uſed for ſome years. Were the county to allow the ſmall ſum of a guinea a year, it might always be kept in order, as is done in *Worceſter* caſtle. An alarm-bell in this crowded gaol would be very proper.

Mr. *Hughes* (*now* the ſurgeon) is apothecary to the county infirmary, which is near the gaol. He receives £8 of the £20 allowed by the county, and the remaining £12 is paid to the *infirmary* for drugs.

1779, May 15, Debtors 40. Felons &c. 14. Impreſſed Men 11.

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

STAFFORD. No alteration: the priſon clean, and the priſoners employed in ſpinning; but the wheels do not belong to the county.

1779, May 15, Priſoners 9.

WOLVERHAMPTON. No alteration. 1779, Aug. 23, Priſoners 2.

LITCHFIELD. To the two cloſe cells are added two new ones, and two rooms for debtors; a court is encloſed, in which is an offenſive ſewer.

1779, Nov. 26, Debtors 3. Felons &c. 1.

COUNTY

COUNTY GAOL AT SHREWSBURY.

1779, May 15, Debtors 21. Felons &c. 18. Imp. Man 1. Def. 1.
Aug. 24, — 23. — 10. — 0. — 1.

No alteration. Here are three large lamps in the court ſupplied at the county's expenſe. The act for preſerving the health of priſoners, clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors, the prohibition of garniſh, and a new table of fees, were all hung up, and very conſpicuous. The day-room for felons is fifteen feet and a half by five and a half: men and women together. Here were ſeveral convicts, one of whom had been ordered to the *Thames* ſummer aſſize, 1777.

Shropſhire. A TABLE of the RATES and FEES to be taken by the Gaoler for the County of *Salop*, ſettled—by the Juſtices of the Peace for the ſaid County—the 14th day of July 1778.

The Chamber Rent.

	£.	S.	D.
To the gaoler for lodging and his furniture on the maſter's ſide, each perſon having a bed to himſelf — *per* week —	0	2	0
But if two lodge in the ſame bed on their own election, then each to pay — — — *per* week —	0	1	6
To the gaoler for lodging of each perſon in the garrets on the gaoler's bed and furniture — — *per* week —	0	1	0

Note. No perſon ſhall be moved out of a room where he is placed by the gaoler without his own conſent, or the conſent of two juſtices of the peace for the ſaid county, or neglect of paying chamber rent.

That no perſon pay any rent or money whatſoever for lodging on the common ſide, unleſs he uſed the gaoler's bed and furniture, in which caſe he is to pay — *per* week —	0	1	0

FEES for the Gaoler for Debtors.

To the gaoler for the commitment of each debtor — —	0	5	0
To the gaoler for the diſcharge of each debtor — —	0	3	0

SHROPSHIRE.

	£.	S.	D.
To the gaoler for entering in his books every charge upon ſuch debtor	0	1	0
For the copy of every ſheriff's warrant (if demanded) —	0	1	0
But the debtors to have recourſe to ſee the book of commitment (if demanded) gratis.			
To the gaoler for every debtor if detained upon two or more actions, fifteen ſhillings, including the five ſhillings upon commitment and no more — — — —	0	15	0
For receiving and entering every declaration againſt debtors in cuſtody	0	1	0
For every certificate in order for a ſuperſedeas, or in order to ſue out a rule of court — — — —	0	2	6

FEES for the Gaoler for Felons or other Crimes.

To the gaoler for the diſcharge of every priſoner found guilty of felony — — If at Aſſizes —	0	13	4
To the gaoler for the diſcharge of every priſoner found guilty of felony — — If at Seſſions —	0	9	0
To the gaoler for the diſcharge of every priſoner committed for a certain time, or fined and committed until paid, or bailed out of gaol, or ſuperſeded by a juſtice or juſtices of the peace —	0	7	8
But if continued in gaol three months or upwards —	0	9	0
For the copy of every commitment (if deſired) —	0	1	0
For every certificate of commitment, in order to ſue out a *habeas corpus*	0	2	6

The following Articles to be allowed by the County.

To the gaoler for the diſcharge of every perſon charged with felony, or other crime, or as an acceſſary thereto, againſt whom no bill of indictment ſhall be found by the grand jury, or who on his or her trial ſhall be acquitted, or who ſhall be diſcharged by proclamation for want of proſecution—If at Aſſizes —	0	13	4
If at Seſſions —	0	9	0

*Cha*ᵉ. *Baldwyn*, *W. Y. Davenport*, *Wᵐ. Smith*, Juſtices.

Auguſt 13th 1778. Allowed and confirmed the above Table of Fees, by us

J. SKYNNER, G. NARES, Judges of Aſſize.

COUNTY

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT SHREWSBURY.

HERE is a new work-room. Half a *Cwt.* of coals is allowed weekly from Michaelmas to the Lent aſſize.

1779, May 15, Priſoners 6.
Aug. 24, — 8.

SHREWSBURY TOWN GAOL AND BRIDEWELL,

AT the *Caſtle-gate*, conſiſts of ſundry rooms over the gateway. Allowance to criminals, three halfpence a day. Fees, Debtors 5*s.* 6*d.* Criminals 3*s.* 6*d.* no table. Gaoler's ſalary, £5.

1779, May 15, No priſoners.
Aug. 24, Debtor 1.

LUDLOW TOWN GAOL.

No alteration.

1779, May 16, Priſoners none. Deſerter 1.
July 27, — 2.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT HEREFORD.

No alteration, but the chapel boarded, and now dry. Here I found ſeveral convicts, two of whom had been ordered to the *Thames* at ſummer aſſize, 1777.

1779, May 17, Debtors 19. Felons &c. 9. Impreſſed Men 6.

HEREFORD-SHIRE.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT HEREFORD.

1779, May 17. The prisoners were in the county gaol, and they were repairing this prison, for the *cross-wall* had fallen in. But the spot on which it is built is so confined, that it cannot be convenient. Only two rooms are designed for work and lodging for both sexes; and as there is no court, the sewers must make these rooms very unhealthy. It might have been better if the Gentlemen had thought of building the bridewell in one of the two very spacious gardens adjoining to the county gaol, and occupied by the gaoler; then, if they had no chapel, the prisoners (as those in *Shrewsbury* bridewell) might have the privilege of public worship in the county gaol.

HEREFORD CITY GAOL.

No alteration.

1779, May 17, Debtors 4. Felons &c. none.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

MON-MOUTH-SHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT MONMOUTH.

No alteration. Ten of the twelve felons &c. were convicts, *four* of them at the summer assize in 1775.

1779, June 2, Debtors 6. Felons &c. 12.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT USK.

THE rooms that are now building will be some small improvement of this prison. The prisoners have some allowance. The spinning-wheels,

wheels, &c. are not provided by the county. The keeper has all the profit of the work. MONMOUTHSHIRE.

1779, June 8, Priſoners 7.

MONMOUTH TOWN GAOL.

A ROOM on the firſt floor for debtors, and another over it for felons. No court: no water. Allowance to felons, two pence a day. Gaoler's ſalary, £4.

1779, June 2, No priſoners.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL, GLOUCESTER CASTLE. GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

No alteration. Eight priſoners died about Chriſtmas 1778, of the ſmall pox. No proper ſeparation of the ſexes, or of the bridewell priſoners from the reſt. From the magiſtrates inattention to this important point, there is the moſt licentious intercourſe; and all the endeavours of the chaplain to promote reformation, muſt neceſſarily be defeated, where the moſt abandoned are daily encouraging the others in vice. Five or ſix children have lately been born in this gaol.

ELEVEN of the twenty-four felons were *fines* without any allowance. Clauſes of act againſt ſpirituous liquors, and the act for preſerving the health of priſoners not hung up.

1779, June 1, Debtors 16. Felons &c. 24.

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

LAWFORD's GATE, BRISTOL.

No alteration.

1779, Feb. 8, Priſoners 4.
Sept. 1, — 5.

BERKLEY.

Glouces-tershire. BERKLEY. No alteration. The keeper pays out of his ſalary of £20, £6 a year to the poor of the pariſh for ground-rent.

1779, June 9, No priſoners.

CIRENCESTER. No alteration. 1779, June 9, Priſoners 6.

WINCHCOMB. No alteration. The priſon quite ruinous. The old keeper is dead, and his nephew (who is now keeper) ſaid, that "he ſhould be obliged to put irons on all the priſoners to ſecure them."

1779, May 19, Priſoners none.

ST. BRIAVELL'S GAOL FOR DEBTORS.

No alteration.

1779, June 2, No priſoners.

GLOUCESTER CITY AND COUNTY GAOL.

No alteration, but white-waſhed once a year. The city bridewell at the *Eaſt-gate* is now taken down.

1779, June 1, Debtor 1. Felon &c. 1.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

HAMPSHIRE.

Hampshire. COUNTY GAOL AT WINCHESTER.

THE beds are all on crib bedſteads. The gaol was clean. The act for preſerving the health of priſoners was painted on a board, and hung in the court, by order of the juſtices.

THE chapel is very low and inconvenient.

1779, March 1, Debtors 12. Felons &c. 26.

THE

THE CHEYNEY COURT.

No alteration.

1779, March 1, No priſoners.

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

WINCHESTER. No alteration. There is only *one day-room* for men and women. There were four *young women* among the priſoners.

1779, March 1, Priſoners 11.

GOSPORT. No alteration. 1779, March 6, Priſoners 9.

ODIAM. No alteration. 1779, March 10, Priſoners 5.

NEWPORT in the *Iſle of Wight*. THE bridewell for twenty-eight pariſhes, and the town gaol, are now both in the old work-houſe, four rooms being appropriated to that purpoſe. There are two keepers, one for the county bridewell, whoſe ſalary is £19 : 5 : 0. the other for the gaol, whoſe ſalary is £3.—The poor are removed to a houſe of induſtry (which I viſited); it was lately erected for the twenty-nine pariſhes, or whole iſland.

1779, March 5, No priſoners.

SOUTHAMPTON.

THE BAR GATE. SHERIFF'S Ward. Some alteration in the two rooms: but the ſewer was offenſive.

1779, March 3, Debtors 3.

THE GAOL. No alteration. 1779, March 3, 1 Priſoner.

BRIDEWELL. No alteration. 1779, March 3, 1 Priſoner.

PORTSMOUTH

HAMPSHIRE.

PORTSMOUTH TOWN GAOL.

THE alteration, debtors and felons ſeparated.

1779, March 6, Debtors 6. Felon &c. 1.

WILTSHIRE.

WILTSHIRE.

SALISBURY. THE COUNTY GAOL.*

No alteration in the gaol or bridewell.

SURGEON, Mr. *Curtoys*. Salary, £21.

1779, March 1, Debtors 17. Felons &c. 15.

CITY GAOL.

No alteration.

1779, Feb. 28, Debtor 1. Felon &c. 1.

OTHER COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

DEVIZES. THE weight of bread allowance, at this time, was one pound and a half. A window is *now* made in the keeper's kitchen, which overlooks the court. The priſoners are without employment; the ſhutters of the work-room *nailed up*. No fees are demanded of the priſoners; the magiſtrates of the county pay the gaoler ſeven ſhillings and eight pence for each. Here were three diſtracted perſons, one man and two women.

1779, Feb. 27, Debtor 1. Petty Offenders 14. Lunatics 3.

MARLBOROUGH. No alteration. The keeper's ſalary, which was raiſed from £20 to £50, is to ſupply the priſoners with bread,

* WHEN his Majeſty paſſed through this city in 1778, he was pleaſed to leave £200 for the diſcharge of debtors confined for ſums leſs than £50; by which benefaction eleven priſoners were ſet at liberty.

as

as the county pays for the fees, ſeven ſhillings and eight pence at the diſcharge of every priſoner. I found no priſoners at work. One of them ſaid, with evident concern, that "he had been there thirty weeks, and had not earned one half-penny." WILTSHIRE.

1779, Feb. 27, Priſoners 4.

DORSETSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT DORCHESTER. DORSET-SHIRE.

No alteration, but the wards cleaner than in my former viſits. Act for preſerving the health of priſoners not hung up.

1779, Feb. 6, Debtors 14. Felons &c. 6.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT SHERBORN.

No alteration.

1779, Feb. 6, Priſoners 2.

DEVONSHIRE.

HIGH GAOL AT EXETER. DEVON-SHIRE.

I FOUND the men *together*, encouraging and confirming one another in wickedneſs; and the women are obliged to aſſociate with them in the day-time. Act for preſerving the health of priſoners not hung up.

No alteration in this crowded and offenſive gaol; yet, as an elegant ſhire-hall is lately finiſhed, may it not be hoped that the Gentlemen will turn their thoughts to the gaol?

1779, Jan. 31, Felons &c. 33.

DEVONSHIRE.

SHERIFF's WARD, EXETER.

No alteration. One debtor, on attachment from the Court of Chancery, has continued here from May 1758, who would not take the benefit of the inſolvent acts.

1779, Jan. 31, Debtors 36.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT EXETER.

HERE are ſome improvements for the ſeparation of men and women: but all were unemployed, and their countenances beſpoke miſery and neglect. The ſurgeon and two or three priſoners have died of the gaol fever ſince my viſit in 1775.

1779, Feb. 5, Priſoners 27.

EXETER CITY AND COUNTY GAOL.

No alteration. One woman ſick, having been confined three years in the cloſe ward on the felons ſide.

1779, Jan. 31, Debtors 2. Felons &c. 2.

PLYMOUTH TOWN GAOL.

No alteration.

1779, Feb. 3, Debtor 1. Felons none.

CORNWALL.

CORNWALL.

COUNTY GAOL AT LAUNCESTON.

HERE is a new gaol for men felons, conſiſting of four cells, a day-room, and a court. Over the rooms are the gaoler's apartments. Adjoining is the old gaol, which is to be repaired for women felons, as £500, of the king's bounty of £2500, is appropriated to that purpoſe.

1779, Feb. 4, Felons 4.

COUNTY

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT BODMIN.

No alteration.

1779, Feb. 4, Priſoners 13.

SHERIFF's WARD AT BODMIN.

THIS priſon will ſoon be diſcontinued. 1779, Feb. 4, Debtors 13.

A VERY convenient and ſpacious county gaol and houſe of correction, with ſeparate and ſolitary rooms of confinement for each priſoner, has lately been erected. It is built on an eminence, where is a conſtant current of water. There is a good houſe for the keeper, a chapel, infirmary, &c. By this ſpirited exertion, the Gentlemen of this County have erected a *monument* of their humanity, and attention to the health and morals of priſoners.*

SOMERSETSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT IVELCHESTER.

No alteration. *Thomas Hayes*, who was committed by order of the Eccleſiaſtical Court, was releaſed by a clauſe inſerted in the inſolvent act. The act for preſerving the health of priſoners not hung up.

1779, Feb. 7, Debtors 33. Felons &c. 15.

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

TAUNTON. No alteration. All the priſoners were in irons.

1779, Sept. 2, Priſoners 10.

* I beg leave here to pay my acknowledgments to *John Call*, Eſq. a worthy magiſtrate of this county, who has taken unwearied pains in this buſineſs, for his preſent of a very elegant drawing and plan of this priſon.

Somerset-shire. SHEPTON-MALLET. No alteration, but white-waſhed twice a year.

1779, Feb. 7, Priſoners 19.

BRISTOL CITY AND COUNTY GAOL.

No alteration. The gaoler ſtill attentive with reſpect to cleanlineſs.

1779, Feb. 8, Debtors 44. Felons &c. 21.
Sept. 1, — 47. — 9.

BRISTOL CITY BRIDEWELL.

No alteration. The priſon dirty: ſtill no employment.

1779, Feb. 8, Priſoners 8.

BATH CITY GAOL.

No alteration.

1779, Feb. 10, Debtors 10. Offenders 2.

BRIDGEWATER TOWN GAOL.

No alteration.

1779, Sept. 2, No priſoners.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

YORKSHIRE.

Yorkshire. COUNTY GAOL, YORK CASTLE.

No alteration: but as the *grand jury* preſented the gaol, and determined, that a ſeparation of felons, and alſo rooms for the ſick were neceſſary; the ground was marked out for an additional building, oppoſite to the new ſhire-hall.

1779, May 7, Debtors 76. Felons &c. 14.
June 28, — 73. — 16.

COUNTY

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

WEST-RIDING, WAKEFIELD.

No alteration, but the infirmary finiſhed, conſiſting of two good rooms arched with brick, twenty-one feet and a half by ſeventeen.

1779, May 13, Priſoners 20. Impreſſed Men 4.

NORTH-RIDING, THIRSK.

No alteration.

1779, June 28, Priſoners 2, and 1 Lunatic.

EAST-RIDING, BEVERLY.

No alteration.

1779, May 7, Priſoner 1.

BEVERLY TOWN GAOL.

No alteration.

1779, May 7, Debtors 2. Criminals none.

HALL-GARTH, FOR DEBTORS.

No alteration.

1779, May 7, Priſoner 1.

YORK CITY AND COUNTY GAOL.

WATER is now laid into this priſon. There is a new room for priſoners committed on ſuſpicion of felony, thirty-one feet by fourteen, with oppoſite and lofty windows, and a chimney.

THE act for preſerving the health of priſoners, painted on a board, is hung up in the debtors hall. Gaoler's ſalary now £10.

1779, May 7, Debtors 12. Felons 2.

YORK

YORKSHIRE.

YORK CITY BRIDEWELL.

No alteration. Some priſoners were employed in making *cement* for the bricklayers.

1779, May 8, Priſoners 4.
June 28, — 8.

ST. PETER'S GAOL.

No alteration, only lately white-waſhed.

1779, May 8, Debtors 2. Felon &c. 1.
June 28, — 5. — 1.

RICHMOND GAOL.

No alteration.

1779, May 8, Debtors 6. Petty Offender 1.

RIPPON LIBERTY GAOL.

No alteration.

1779, May 8, Debtors 3.

RIPPON GAOL.

No alteration.

1779, May 8, Debtor 1. Petty Offender 1.

KNARESBOROUGH PRISON,

For Debtors in the Honour or Foreſt of *Knareſborough.*

THE largeſt room is *now* boarded, has a chimney, and the window glazed.

1779, May 8, No priſoners.

KNARESBOROUGH PRISON, for Town Debtors.

No alteration.

1779, May 8, No priſoners.

KNARES-

KNARESBOROUGH TOWN GAOL.

No alteration.

1779, May 8, No priſoners.

DONCASTER TOWN GAOL.

No alteration.

1779, June 27, No priſoners.

BRADFORD PRISON,

For Debtors from the Court of Requeſts, for *Halifax*, *Bradford*, &c. &c.

A NEW priſon, conſiſting of four rooms, and a work-room. Court not ſecure: no water. Deputy keeper pays rent £2 : 5 : 0 a year for his houſe to the gaoler; who pays rent to the clerk of the court, by whom he is appointed. Priſoners are diſcharged at the end of three calendar months. Fees, 5*s*. *See the Act.**

1779, May 13, Priſoners 12.

LEEDS TOWN GAOL.

No alteration.

1779, May 13, No priſoners.

KINGSTON UPON HULL TOWN AND COUNTY GAOL.

No alteration, but the act for preſerving the health of priſoners painted on a board is hung up.

1779, May 7, Debtors 8. Felon 1.

KINGSTON UPON HULL BRIDEWELL.

No alteration.

1779, May 7, Priſoners 11. Lunatics 2; one of them is the raving lunatic whom I found at all my former viſits.

* 17th *Geo.* III. Cap. XV.

SHEFFIELD

Yorkshire.

SHEFFIELD PRISON, FOR DEBTORS.

No alteration.

1779, May 14, Priſoners 8.

SHEFFIELD TOWN GAOL.

No alteration.

1779, May 14, No priſoners.

BATLEY PRISON, FOR DEBTORS.

No alteration, but a new table of fees dated 26th of July 1776, ſimilar to the former.

1779, May 13, Priſoners 18.

HALIFAX PRISON, FOR DEBTORS.

No alteration.

1779, May 13, Priſoners 5.

DURHAM.

Durham.

COUNTY GAOL AT DURHAM.

No alteration. Five boys between thirteen and fifteen years of age were confined with the moſt profligate and abandoned.—The biſhop has humanely filed bills in Chancery for the recovery of the legacies of biſhop *Crewe* and biſhop *Wood*.

1779, June 29, Debtors 14. Felons &c. 22. Deſerter 1.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT DURHAM.

The houſe was clean; the priſoners were at work, and their looks beſpoke the attention of a good keeper, who *now* reſides in the priſon. His ſalary, £30 a year, and ten guineas from the rents of the adjoining houſes.

1779, June 29, Priſoners 9, and 3 Lunatics.

NEWCASTLE

NEWCASTLE TOWN AND COUNTY GAOL.

NEWCASTLE.

THE gaoler has licence for beer and wine. The act for preſerving the health of priſoners painted on a board is hung up both on the debtors and felons ſide.—A paliſaded wall is erected at a little diſtance from the felons window, to prevent files, &c. being conveyed to them.

1779, June 30, Debtors 13. Felons &c. 4.

A BRIDEWELL AT NEWCASTLE.

A NEW building is now added, conſiſting of ſix rooms: three of them on the ground floor, ſeventeen feet by twelve, and arched with brick. The walls of the court not being ſecure, no acceſs to it for priſoners. Allowance, two pence a day and firing. Keeper, a ſergeant at mace: has no ſalary but the profit of the priſoners work.—The water is lately brought near the priſon. Where priſoners are always locked up, there ſhould be water and a ſink in each apartment, as I have ſeen in foreign houſes of correction.

1779, June 30, Priſoners 7.

A SMALL GAOL AT NEWCASTLE, *The Tower of the Cloſe.*

No alteration.

1779, June 30, Priſoner 1.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

COUNTY GAOL AT MORPETH.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

No alteration; but the act for preſerving the health of priſoners, painted on a board, was hung up in the debtors hall or chapel.

1779, July 1, Debtors 10. Felons &c. 6.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT MORPETH.

No alteration.

1779, July 1, Priſoners 3.

BERWICK.

BERWICK upon TWEED.

No alteration.

1779, July 1, Debtors 2. Felons &c. none. Impreſſed Men 8.

CUMBERLAND.

CUMBERLAND.

COUNTY GAOL AT CARLISLE.

HERE are ſome improvements. The felons have now a ſeparate court. Two rooms over the felons wards, which have been uſed as tap-rooms, ſeem to be intended for the women's ward: but I found that *three men* and *four women* lodged in *one* of theſe rooms. The act for preſerving the health of priſoners not hung up.

1779, May 10, Debtors 32. Felons &c. 21. *French* priſoners 12.

CARLISLE CITY GAOL.

No alteration.

1779, May 10, Debtors 2 Men, 1 Woman.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT COCKERMOUTH.

No alteration. The inſecurity of this bridewell is the reaſon (I ſuppoſe) that many for ſmall offences are ſent to the county gaol.

1779, May 10, No priſoners.

COUNTY

COUNTY GAOL AT APPLEBY.

No alteration. The act for preſerving the health of priſoners not hung up.

1779, May 9, Debtors 8. Felons 2.

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

APPLEBY. No alteration. 1779, May 9, No priſoners.

KENDAL. No alteration. 1779, May 11, No priſoners.

KENDAL TOWN GAOL.

No alteration.

1779, May 11, No priſoners.

LANCASHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL, LANCASTER CASTLE.

I HAD the pleaſure to find ſix cells made in the old *ſtable*, ten feet two inches by ſix feet eight inches, each having an aperture about two feet by one and a half: and two good rooms fitted up for an infirmary in one of the towers. The debtors rooms were white-waſhed, and caſements put in their windows: the yard lowered and paved, which being on a deſcent, may eaſily be kept clean. The act for preſerving the health of priſoners, and the clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors hung up very conſpicuouſly. The ſurgeon's ſalary is £10 : 10 : 0.

1779, May 11, Debtors 72. Felons &c. 11. Impreſſed Men 17.

LANCASHIRE.

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

PRESTON. No alteration; but the priſon cleaner, and the priſoners ſpinning worſted. There is a new keeper, who is obliged to pay £50 ſalary to his predeceſſor.

1779, May 12, Priſoners 17. Impreſſed Men 5.

To this priſon, in 1778, there were committed one hundred and twelve priſoners, *viz.*

Felony 14, Baſtardy 15, Miſdemean^{s}. 46, Vagrants 15, Deſert^{s}. 18, Debt^{s}. 4.

MANCHESTER. No alteration; but the act for preſerving the health of priſoners, and the clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors hung up. The employment of the priſoners is ſpinning candle-wick at three halfpence a pound, the keeper being a chandler. In the front of the priſon is a ſtone with an aperture into a box, having this inſcription: "Pray remember the poor priſoners. "*Sick, and in priſon, and ye viſited me not.* Matt. xxv. 43."

1779, May 12, Priſoners 11. Impreſſed Men 6.

LIVERPOOL* BOROUGH GAOL.

THIS gaol was much cleaner than at my former viſits: the court paved: the act for preſerving the health of priſoners hung up; but the unhealthy dungeons ſtill in uſe. The ſurgeon, Mr. *Shertcliffe*, whoſe ſalary is £10, informed me, that many more had the gaol fever in 1775, than I mentioned in my publication. The gaoler now is Mr. *Thomas Lyon*: his ſalary, £10.

1779, Nov. 30, Debtors 25. Deſerters 2. Impreſſed Men 2.

* THE Gentlemen of this Corporation will pleaſe to accept my grateful acknowledgments for the honour done me in preſenting me with the freedom of the town.

LIVER-

LIVERPOOL BRIDEWELL.

THIS priſon was built in 1776. The men and women have ſeparate rooms, courts, &c. The women have ſix rooms below, and the ſame number above: the men have four rooms below, and four above. Theſe are twelve feet by ten; are furniſhed with bedſteads; but are too cloſe, having no window, only an aperture in the door about nine inches ſquare, and another near the ceiling. They have a large *work-room*, in which was only one boy. Near this room in the men's court is a *pump*, to which the women are tied *every week* and receive diſcipline. In this court is alſo a *bath*, with a new and ſingular contrivance. At one end of it is a ſtandard for a long pole, at the extremity of which is faſtened a chair. In this all the *females* (not the *males*) at their entrance, after a few queſtions, are placed, with a flannel ſhift on, and undergo a thorough ducking, thrice repeated—an uſe of a bath which I dare ſay the legiſlature never thought of, when in their late act they ordered baths with a view to *cleanlineſs* and *preſerving the health* of priſoners; not for the exerciſe of a *wanton* and *dangerous* kind of *ſeverity*. The women were employed in picking oakum. Allowance, two pennyworth of bread a day. Keeper's ſalary, £30. Matron, £10.

1779, Nov. 30, Priſoners 8.

WARRINGTON TOWN BRIDEWELL.

No alteration, but the aperture or window cloſed up.

1779, Dec. 30, No priſoners.

CHESTER CIRCUIT.

CHESHIRE.

CHESHIRE. COUNTY GAOL, CHESTER CASTLE.

THE county has built two good rooms for the gaoler, and fitted up one room for a chapel. Chaplain now Rev. Mr. *Willan*. Salary, £30. Surgeon, Mr. *Williamſon*. Salary, none: he makes a bill.

1779, Aug. 27, Debtors 19. Felons &c. 4.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT MIDDLEWICH.

A chaplain is appointed, the Rev. Mr. *Leigh*. Salary, £20. Duty, three times a week.—The priſoners were all without employment.

1779, Aug. 28, Priſoners 5.

CHESTER CITY AND COUNTY GAOL.

I found the men felons night-room (very injudiciouſly, not to ſay cruelly) ſunk ſeveral feet.* To prevent the priſoners from being ſuffocated, for want of air, two leaden pipes of about an inch diameter, are laid in from the gateway.

1779, Aug. 27, Debtors 7. Felons &c. 5.

CHESTER CITY BRIDEWELL.

No alteration.

1779, Aug. 27, Priſoner 1.

* THERE ſeems to have been the ſame neglect here of a clauſe in a late act, that is noted in p. 139; which could ſcarcely have happened, had the act been hung up as therein directed.

NANTWICH

NANTWICH PRISON, FOR DEBTORS.

THIS priſon for the Manor or Barony of *Wich-Malbank*, otherwiſe *Nantwich*, is the property of the Earl of *Cholmondeley*. It conſiſts of two or three rooms in the keeper's public houſe.

1779, Aug. 28, Priſoners 2.

As the table of fees is of a late date, and ſo comprehenſive, I here give the copy.

A TABLE of FEES, to be taken by Sheriffs, Under-ſheriffs, Bailiffs, or other Officers within the County of *Cheſter*, made, ſettled and allowed, at the General Quarter Seſſions—held at the Caſtle of *Cheſter*, in and for the ſaid County, the Fifteenth Day of *April*, 1777, and in the 17th—*George* III. before Sir *Thomas Broughton*, Baronet, *George Heron*, *John Townſhend*, *Charles Mainwaring*, *Samuel Barrow*, *Samuel Finney*, and *Henry Offley Wright*, Eſquires; *Samuel Alderſey*, *Robert Hill*, and *John Baldwin*, Clerks, Juſtices—in purſuance of an Act made in the 32d year of *George* II.

To the Bailiff for every Arreſt, as under.

			£.	S.	D.
For an arreſt on an attachment for contempt	—	—	0	10	6
For a debt of 10*l.* and under 20*l.*	—	—	0	10	0
For a debt of 20*l.* and under 30*l.*	—	—	0	15	0
For a debt of 30*l.* and under 50*l.*	—	—	1	1	0
For a debt of 50*l.* and under 80*l.*	—	—	1	5	0
For a debt of 80*l.* and under 100*l.*	—	—	1	11	6
For a debt of 100*l.* and under 200*l.*	—	—	2	2	0
For a debt of 200*l.* and under 500*l.*	—	—	2	12	6
For a debt of 500*l.* and under 1000*l.*	—	—	3	3	0
For a debt of 1000*l.* and upwards	—	—	5	5	0
Travelling charges to make ſuch arreſt, in caſe the arreſt be made (except on an attachment for contempt) each mile	—		0	0	6

For

CHESHIRE. For Attendance on Arreſt to be taken as follows (except on an Attachment for Contempt.)

Where the debt does not exceed 100*l.* for each day 2*s.* and each night 2*s.*

Where the debt does exceed 100*l.* and is not 200*l.* for each day 3*s.* and each night 3*s.*

Where the debt does exceed 200*l.* for each day 4*s.* and each night 4*s.*

Nothing to be taken for attendance unleſs the defendant does not offer good bail in ſix hours, or is not diſcharged in that time.

	£.	S.	D.
For executing every writ of *Ca: ſa: Fi: ffa: Levari facias*, and writ of poſſeſſion, or other execution, beſides ſheriff's poundage	1	1	0
Travelling charges as in caſe of arreſt.			
For conducting every priſoner to gaol, or ſo far as ſuch priſoner ſhall be conducted, in his way to gaol, each mile ——	0	1	0
Houſe expences whilſt in cuſtody before carrying to gaol (but not on the road) to be allowed after the rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* for every twenty-four hours, and ſo in proportion for a leſs time, all expences of priſoners and bailiffs included.			
For making every diſtreſs for rent, under 20*l.* —— —— ——	0	5	0
For 20*l.* and under 100*l.* —— —— ——	0	6	8
For above 100*l.* —— —— —— ——	0	10	6
For attending goods under diſtreſs, or taken into execution, for every twenty-four hours, until the ſale is finiſhed, one perſon 2*s.* 6*d.* if two perſons —— —— —— ——	0	4	0

Travelling charges to make ſuch diſtreſs, and houſe expences, as in caſe of arreſt.

No further or other allowance to be taken on account of bailiffs followers, but every bailiff to pay his own followers out of the above fees.

AND it is ordered by the ſaid Court, that this Table of Fees be printed, and immediately diſperſed throughout the ſaid County, by the Clerk of the Peace thereof. And to the end that no ſheriff, under-ſheriff, bailiff, or other officer or miniſter, may plead ignorance of the law, they may hereby take notice, that none of them are to take any other or greater fee or reward than what is above ſet forth and allowed, upon the pains contained in the ſaid Act.

By the COURT.

COUNTY

COUNTY GAOL AT FLINT.

No alteration, only the allowance reduced to a pound of bread a day each. This was occaſioned by the priſoners not being ſatisfied with the former kind allowance of 1 *s.* 6 *d.* in bread, and 6 *d.* in money. This gaol is alſo a bridewell.

1779, Aug. 27, Debtor 1. Felons &c. 3.

RULES to be obſerved within the Gaol of FLINT.

1. ALL priſoners to behave—reſpectfully to keeper—Whoever—ſtrike or aſſault any—to be puniſhed by a juſtice at diſcretion.
2. No curſing or ſwearing—No gaming in the hall nor in private.
3. Priſoners to retire to their reſpective rooms—from Lady-day to Michaelmas at nine—from Michaelmas to Lady-day at eight—To be let out in the morning—from Lady-day to Michaelmas at ſix—Michaelmas to Lady-day at eight.
4. Friends or relations—to bring neceſſaries,—being—ſearched for inſtruments if required---Not to ſtay long---without leave, except in---ſickneſs---nor after the hours of locking up.
5. The priſoners for felony and miſdemeanors ſhall keep in the upper ward---except leave to the contrary, and then not to intermix with the debtors.
6. No priſoner to remove---the keeper's beds, &c.---nor his own bed---without gaoler's conſent.
7. Priſoners may bring their own beds, and take them away. If they chooſe the keeper's bed---pay two ſhillings at the end of every week. Upon non-payment the gaoler may take the bed, and put the priſoner to lie in any other room as is uſual for priſoners who cannot bring beds or pay chamber rent.

FLINTSHIRE.

8. That the public rooms---be kept and made clean daily---by the priſoners.

9. That no priſoners ſhall have any offenſive weapons---or inſtruments---that may conduce to their eſcape.

AT the General Quarter Seſſions held at *Holywell*---12th July---33d *George* II. 1759.

WE whoſe Names are hereunto ſubſcribed his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace aſſembled in open Seſſions aforeſaid approve of the above Rules to be obſerved within the Gaol of *Flint*.

Roger Moſtyn, *John Glynne*, *David Pennant*,
Thomas Hughes, *Thomas Thomas*.

William Wynne, Clerk of the Peace.

ANOTHER COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT HANMER.

Two rooms in a ruinous thatched houſe. No court: no water: no employment. Fees, 3*s*. 6*d*. No table. Clauſes of act againſt ſpirituous liquors not hung up. Keeper's ſalary, £10; out of which he pays rent for the houſe.

1779, Aug. 29, No priſoners.

DENBIGHSHIRE.

DENBIGHSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT RUTHIN.

No alteration, but the glaſs taken from the windows of the cells, becauſe the priſoners complained that they were too cloſe and offenſive. The county has furniſhed each of the debtors rooms with an iron bedſtead, two chairs, a table, and a fender.

1779, Aug. 26, Debtors 2. Felons &c. 2.

COUNTY

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

WREXHAM. No alteration. 1779, July 26, Prisoners 2.

DENBIGH. A ruinous house. No court: no water: no sewer. —And under the Town-hall *the Black Chamber*, twenty-four feet by ten, is used as a prison.—Keeper's salary, £6; out of which he pays to the parish £3 rent for the house.

1779, Aug. 26, No prisoners: one distracted man: two *paupers*.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT MONTGOMERY.

A large brewhouse is built for the gaoler. There might be a room over it for a chapel, much more convenient than that now used.

1779, May 16, Debtors 4. Felons &c. 3. Impressed Man 1.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT MONTGOMERY.

No alteration. Keeper's salary, £13: 13: 4. No fees. No allowance. No materials for work.

1779, May 16, Prisoner 1.

NORTH WALES CIRCUIT.

ANGLESEY.

COUNTY GAOL AT BEAUMARIS.

No alteration.

1779, July 24, Debtors 4. Felon &c. 1.

CARNARVONSHIRE.

CARNARVONSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT CARNARVON.

THIS gaol, which is alſo the bridewell, in a ruinous condition.

1779, July 24, Debtors 5. Felon &c. 1.

MERIONETHSHIRE.

MERIONETHSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT DOLGELLY.

ALLOWANCE now 3*s.* a week for each priſoner, paid to the gaoler. A chaplain and ſurgeon are appointed: and the windows have caſements.

1779, Aug. 25, Debtors 3. Felons &c. 2.

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

DOLGELLY. Two rooms under the town-hall. No court: no water: no employment. Keeper, the county gaoler. Salary, £6.

1779, Aug. 25, No priſoners.

BALA. Two rooms adjoining to the town-hall, eleven feet ſquare. Allowance, 3*s.* a week each, paid to the keeper. No court: no water: no employment. Keeper's ſalary, £2.

1779, Aug. 26, No priſoners.

COUNTY

COUNTY GAOL AT CARDIGAN.

No alteration. Very dirty, and abounds with vermin, as is often the caſe where there is no water.

1779, June 4, Debtors 2. Felons &c. none.

PEMBROKESHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT HAVERFORDWEST.

No alteration, but clean and lately white-waſhed. An act is paſſed for building a new gaol; which, I am informed, is to be where the old caſtle now ſtands.

1779, June 5, Debtor 1. Felons &c. 2.

HAVERFORDWEST TOWN AND COUNTY GAOL.

No alteration for the convenience of priſoners.

1779, June 5, Debtor, one Woman.

PEMBROKE TOWN GAOL.

Two rooms; no court, no water, no ſewer. (*See French Priſoners, p.* 99.)

CARMARTHENSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL, CARMARTHEN CASTLE.

No alteration. At two of my viſits, here were a number of idle and profane people playing at tennis. This is one of the bad effects of *licences* in gaols.

1779, June 4, Debtors 14. Felons &c. 8.

COUNTY-BOROUGH-GAOL.

No alteration; probably never was waſhed: abounds with vermin.

1779, June 4, Debtors none. Felon &c. 1.

SOUTH WALES CIRCUIT.

RADNORSHIRE.

RADNOR-SHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT PRESTEIGN.

No alteration. The gaol ruinous, and the walls propped up. Gaoler's ſalary now £5 : 5 : 0.

1779, May 17, Debtors 2. Felons &c. 2.

BRECONSHIRE.

BRECON-SHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT BRECON.

A new gaol and bridewell now building out of the town near the river. The ſituation is too low, ſo that ſometimes it may be expoſed to floods.

1779, June 3, Debtors 3. Felons &c. 3.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT BRECON

Diſcontinued, and the Priſoners ſent to the county gaol.

BRECON TOWN GAOL.

No alteration.

1779, June 3, No priſoners.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

GLAMOR-GANSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT CARDIFF.

No alteration, but a chaplain now appointed, the Rev. Mr. *Evans*; duty, Sunday and Wedneſday; ſalary, £30: and to the ſurgeon's ſalary is added £20. A table of fees was hung up, but ſigned only by the Juſtices.

In *not one* of the gaols in the *four Welch Circuits* was the act for preſerving the health of priſoners hung up.

1779, June 8, Debtors 3. Felons &c. none.

Glamorgan-

Glamorganſhire. A TABLE of FEES and CHAMBER RENT to be taken by the Gaoler, and alſo the Rates he ſhall impoſe on each Priſoner that makes uſe of the Gaoler's Bed and Bedding, and Directions for his Government of the Priſon and Priſoners in his Cuſtody, made in purſuance of the Statute in that caſe made and provided.

	£.	S.	D.
To the gaoler or turnkey at the receiving each priſoner into his cuſtody, and which ſhall be paid by ſuch priſoner before he is diſcharged	0	1	0
To the gaoler upon the diſcharge of each priſoner —	0	6	8
For the lodging of each priſoner in either of the fore-ſtreet chambers (the largeſt of which ſhall contain no more than three beds and the other two beds) ſuch priſoner finding his own bedding and bed cloaths each night, ſeven farthings —	0	0	$1\frac{3}{4}$
For the lodging of each priſoner in either of the fore-ſtreet chambers when the gaoler finds ſuch priſoner with a ſufficient feather bed, bolſter and bed cloaths, three pence halfpenny *per* night	0	0	$3\frac{1}{2}$
For the lodging of each priſoner in either of ſuch fore-ſtreet rooms at the gaoler's finding a flock bed, duſt bed, or other coarſe ordinary bed and bed cloaths, two pence halfpenny *per* night	0	0	$2\frac{1}{2}$
For the lodging of each priſoner in any or either of the other chambers or rooms in the gaol, when the gaoler finds ſuch priſoner with a ſufficient feather bed, bolſter and bed cloaths, two pence *per* night	0	0	2
For a flock, duſt, or other ordinary bed and bedding, one penny *per* night	0	0	1

THAT all the priſoners in his cuſtody ſhall be at liberty to ſend out of the gaol for what victuals and drink they think fit, *gratis*; and that the gaoler for the time being ſhall not by compulſion or otherwiſe oblige any priſoner in his cuſtody to buy any meat or drink of him, but if the priſoners or any or either of them ſhall out of choice deal with ſuch gaoler for their proviſion or other thing, that then ſuch gaoler ſhall ſupply ſuch priſoners with ſufficient proviſions and drink at reaſonable rates.

THAT

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

THAT if any difference ſhould happen to ariſe between the gaoler and priſoners with regard to the goodneſs of the beds or bed cloaths or the goodneſs and price of the proviſions the gaoler ſhall find ſuch priſoners with, that then ſuch difference ſhall be ſubmitted to the arbitration of the treaſurer of the ſaid county for the time being, who is hereby deſired, and as far as we can, empowered, to ſettle and adjuſt ſuch differences and give ſuch relief therein as ſhall be reaſonable and juſt to the party grieved, and if it ſhall happen that either party ſhall think himſelf aggrieved by ſuch adjuſtment, he may appeal from ſuch order or determination as ſuch treaſurer ſhall make in the matter to the next General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace to be holden for the ſaid county.

IN order to enforce the priſoners in the ſaid gaol to pay duly and regularly for ſuch chambers as they ſhall take, or ſuch beds, bed cloaths, meat and drink as ſuch gaoler ſhall find them with at the prices and in manner aforeſaid, We do hereby give the gaoler, upon their neglect and refuſal of payment for one whole month together, liberty to turn them out of their ſaid rooms and chambers into the common rooms, until ſuch time that they ſhall have fully and *bona fide* paid what ſhall be ſo due from them to the ſaid gaoler.

Mich^{l}. Richards, *Wm. Morgan,* *Roger Powell.*

Michaelmas Quarter Seſſions, 1739. A Copy.

COUNTY

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT COWBRIDGE.

IN each of the two new rooms, beſides the window, there are five apertures of about a foot diameter for the circulation of air. Court not ſecure: no water.

1779, June 7, Priſoners 2.

CARDIFF TOWN GAOL.

Two rooms arched with brick under the town-hall. No court; no ſewer; no water.

1779, June 8, One Debtor.

SWANSEY TOWN GAOL.

ONE room in the *caſtle* for debtors; and a dark room for felons &c. under the *town-hall*.

1779, June 7, No priſoners.

CONCLUSION.

HAVING thus, according to my ability, completed the deſign I had engaged in, it was my intention immediately to have retired to the tranquil enjoyment of that eaſy competence a kind Providence has beſtowed upon me:—happy in the idea, that I had in ſome degree been the inſtrument of alleviating the ſufferings of a numerous and unhappy ſet of people, and had excited the attention of my countrymen to an important object of civil policy. May I be permitted, too, to ſay, that I felt additional ſatisfaction, in having avoided giving any poſſible occaſion to impute what I had done to ſelf-intereſted views. For as nothing but a conſciouſneſs of duty could have enabled me to go through all the diſagreeable ſcenes which lay in my way, ſo I had the happineſs of being placed out of the reach of any other incitements.

My reſolution of reſigning all further public concern in this matter was, however, broken in upon by the urgent perſuaſions of ſome, who were pleaſed to think me a proper perſon to aſſiſt in the ſuper-

ſuperintendence of one of thoſe great and uſeful plans I had recommended to the notice of the public. I was the more readily induced to comply with their ſolicitations, from a confidence that the perſons aſſociated with me had the ſame general ideas with myſelf reſpecting the execution of the propoſed plan, and would co-operate in it with the greateſt zeal and intelligence.

It remains now to be tried, how far the wiſe and humane intentions of the legiſlature can be accompliſhed in this country; and in what degree we can avail ourſelves of thoſe lights, which it was the particular purpoſe of my foreign journeys to collect.

TABLE I.

De par les Commiſſaires pour le Soin des Malades & des Bleſſes de la Marine, et pour l'Echange des Priſonniers de Guerre.

REGLES que tous les Priſonniers de Guerre, dans la *Grande Bretagne*, & *l'Irlande*, doivent obſerver.

I.

LES ordres donnés par l'Agent, aiant ſoin des priſonniers, doivent être obſervés ſans replique ou diſpute. Qu'aucun des priſonniers oſe inſulter, menacer, maltraiter, & encore moins frapper le guichetier, ni perſonne par l'Agent employè aux affaires de la priſon, ſous peine de la punition qu'ordonneront Meſſieurs les Commiſſaires, et de perdre leur tour d'être echangés ; dêtre étroitement enfermés, et privés de la moitié de leur vivres.

II.

Tous les priſonniers, lors que l'agent en fera la revûe, répondront à leurs noms ; et ſi dans la liſte donnée à l'agent quelque erreur ſe trouve, ils l'indiqueront, afin de la corriger ; et ainſi prévoir la confuſion qui reſulteroit des mépriſes des noms.

III.

Tous les priſonniers réfuſants de répondre à leurs noms à la revûe, ſeront punis par la privation de leurs vivres, juſqu' à ce qu'ils s'y ſoumettent.

IV.

S'IL arrive du dommage aux lieu où les priſonniers ſeront gardés, ſoit en voulant s'echapper, ou autrement, de propos délibéré ; les frais de la reparation ſeront payés

des

des vivres de ceux qui aûront ainſi contrevenu ; et ſi les coupables ne peuvent être decouverts, tous les priſonniers enſemble contribueront de leurs vivres, aux frais de cette réparation.

V.

QUICONQUE s'échappera de priſon, étant répris, y ſera mis au cachot ; et n'y aura que demi-ration de vivres, juſqu' à ce qu'il aura ainſi payé les frais faits pour le ſaiſir et le ramener ; et de plus il perdra ſon tour d'èchange ; un officier ainſi contrevenant, ſera dés-lors regardé et traité comme ſimple matelot.

VI.

IL eſt dèfendu de ſe battre, ſe quéreller, ou faire déſordre dans les priſons, ou aux endroits où il ſera permis aux priſonniers de prendre l'air, ſous peine de punition ſelon que l'offence l'exigera.

VII.

LES priſons ſeront tenues nettes & propres par les matelots, et cela tour á tour, comme l'agent l'ordonnera ; & tout matelot qui refuſera ce ſervice á ſon tour, & qui en aura été averti, ſera privé de ſes vivres juſque' á ce qu'il s'y ſoumette.

VIII.

LES priſonniers doivent informer l'agent, des hardes, ou autres choſes dont ils peuvent avoir beſoin, et pour leſquels ils auront dequoi payer ; et l'agent a ordre non ſeulement de permettre qu'ils en ſoient fournis, mais auſſi d'avoir un ſoin tout particulier, qu'on ne leur en impoſe dans les prix.

IX.

DANS chaque priſon les priſonniers pourront nommer trois, ou cinq d'entre eux, et les changer quand il leur plaira, pour l'examen des vivres ; afin de voir s'ils ſont bons, & s'ils ont leur ration, ſoit pour le poids, ſoit pour la méſure ; ſuivant la table d'avituaillement ci-deſſous. Et s'il ſe trouve quelque ſujet de plainte, ſoit ſur la manière de les appretêr, ſervir, ou dans quelqu'autre choſe ; ils doivent, avec bienſéance, le faire ſavoir à l'agent ; qui, trouvant la plainte fondée, doit immediatement y mettre ordre. S'il le neglige, ils doivent en avertir Meſſieurs les Commiſſaires, qui ne manqueront pas de leur rendre juſtice, á tous égards.

X.

LES boutiquiers (excepté ceux qui trafiquent dans des choſes qu'il ne convient pas de vendre à des priſonniers,) ſeront permis de reſter à la grande porte, depuis dix heures

heures du matin jusqu' à trois heures de l'apres midi, pour vendre leur merchandises, à tels prisonniers, qui sont en fonds pour les payer sur le champ.

XI.

Celui d'entre les prisonniers qui osera par ce moyen procurer des liqueurs, ou autre choses &ca. qui ne conviennent pas a ùn prisonnier d'avoir, ou qui recevra, oú livrera aucune lettre, sera puni de l'abus qu'il aura fait de cette indulgence.

TABLE D'AVITUAILLEMENT.

Jours.	Bierre.	Pain.	Boeuf.	Beurre.	Fromage.	Pois. *	Sel.
	Quartes.	Livres.	Livres.	Onces.	Onces.	Pintes.	Onces.
Dimanche	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$
Lundi	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{3}$
Mardi	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$
Mecredi	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{3}$
Jeudi	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$
Vendredi	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{3}$
Samedi	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	4	ou 6	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$
Total	7	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	6	2	2 $\frac{1}{3}$

* Ou un livre de bon chou chacun.

The allowance of falt, and the note to peafe, I faw once only, in a table that feemed newly printed off.

TABLE II.

An Account of the Number of Priſoners convicted of Capital Crimes in Scotland from 1ſt January 1768 to 1ſt July 1779.

This mark * denotes thoſe that were pardoned; the reſt were executed.

	NORTHERN CIRCUIT.				SOUTHERN CIRCUIT.			WESTERN CIRCUIT.		
	Edinburgh.	Aberdeen.	Perth.	Inverneſs.	Jedburgh.	Dumfries.	Air.	Glaſgow.	Stirling.	Crimes.
1768	1	--	--	--	-	-	-	-	-	Forgery.
1769	*1	--	--	--	-	-	-	-	-	Horſe-ſtealing.
	--	--	--	--	-	-	-	1	-	Murder and Robbery.
1770	1	1	--	--	-	-	-	-	-	Murder.
	1	--	--	--	-	-	-	-	-	Street-robbery.
	1	--	--	--	-	-	-	-	-	Forgery.
	2	1	--	--	-	-	-	-	-	Houſe-breaking and Theft.
	--	--	--	--	1	-	-	-	-	Sheep-ſtealing.
1771	1	--	--	--	-	-	-	-	-	Robbery.
	*1	--	--	--	-	-	-	-	-	Murder.
	--	--	--	--	*1	-	-	-	-	Houſe-breaking and Theft.
	--	--	--	--	*1	-	-	-	-	Theft.
1772	--	*1	--	--	-	-	-	-	-	Child-murder.
	--	--	1	--	-	-	-	-	-	Horſe-ſtealing.
	--	--	--	--	-	-	-	**2	-	Houſe-breaking and Theft.
1773	1	--	--	--	-	-	-	-	-	Houſe-breaking and Theft.
	2	--	--	--	-	-	-	-	-	Sheep-ſtealing.
	2	--	--	--	-	-	-	-	-	Murder and Robbery.
	--	--	1	--	-	-	-	-	*1	Horſe-ſtealing.
	--	--	1	*1	1	-	-	-	-	Murder.
	--	--	--	1	-	-	-	-	-	Robbing the Mail.
	--	--	--	*2	-	-	-	-	-	Theft, Robbery, &c.
	--	--	--	--	-	-	-	2	-	Robbery.
	--	--	--	--	-	-	-	-	1	Houſe-breaking and Robbery.
1774	**3	--	--	--	-	-	-	-	-	Murder.
	*1	--	--	--	-	-	-	-	-	Returning from Tranſportation.
	*1	--	--	--	-	-	-	-	-	Horſe-ſtealing.
	1	--	--	--	-	-	-	-	-	Sheep-ſtealing.
	--	--	1	--	-	-	-	-	-	Houſe-breaking and Theft.
	--	*1	--	--	-	-	-	-	-	Theft of Cattle.
	--	--	--	--	-	*1	-	-	-	Rape.
1775	--	--	1	--	-	-	-	-	-	Murder.
	--	--	--	--	-	-	-	1	-	Theft.
1776	2	--	--	--	-	-	-	-	-	Robbery.
	1	--	--	--	-	-	-	-	-	Child-murder.
	--	--	1	--	-	-	-	-	-	Shop-breaking and Theft.
	--	1	--	--	-	-	-	-	-	Murder.
	--	--	--	--	1	-	-	-	-	Theft.
	--	--	--	--	-	-	-	1	-	Stealing a Letter from Poſt Office.
1777	--	--	--	--	-	-	-	-	*1	Child-murder.
1778	--	--	1	--	-	-	-	-	-	Theft of Cattle.
1779	--	--	--	*1	-	-	-	-	-	Murder.
	--	--	--	--	-	-	1	-	-	Murder and Robbery.
	23	5	7	5	5	1	1	7	3	57 Total Condemned.
	6	2	—	3	2	1	—	2	2	18 Total Pardoned.
	17	3	7	2	3	—	1	5	1	39 Total Executed.

TABLE III.

NUMBER of CONVICTS Executed, for LONDON and MIDDLESEX, during the laſt Eight Years.

	Murder.		Coiners.		Various Crimes.		Total.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
From Dec. 1771 to Dec. 1772	3	—	2	—	32	—	37
Dec. 1772 to Dec. 1773	1	1 burnt	1	—	29	—	32
Dec. 1773 to Dec. 1774	—	1	—	—	31	—	32
Dec. 1774 to Dec. 1775	1	1	3	—	40	1	46
Dec. 1775 to Dec. 1776	6	—	8	—	24	—	38
Dec. 1776 to Dec. 1777	2	—	1	—	29	—	32
Dec. 1777 to Dec. 1778	1	—	1	—	31	—	33
Dec. 1778 to Dec. 1779	—	—	2	1 burnt	19	1	23
	14	3	18	1	235	2	273

TABLE IV.

An Account of the Number of Prisoners in the Gaols and Prisons of England and Wales, at the Time they were visited in 1779.

AS some County *gaols* are also the county *bridewells*, where *petty offenders* are not always separated from *felons*; in those places I include *petty offenders* under the article *felons &c.* The reason of my distinguishing the *women debtors*, is to shew that a room or two in the gaoler's house may probably be sufficient for them, instead of a separate ward, as proposed in my general plan for a county gaol (edit. 1.) I have omitted mentioning all those prisons in which, at the time of my visiting, there were no persons confined.

	Debtors. Men.	Wom.	Felons &c.	Petty Offenders.
Abingdon	1	0	0	0
—— Bridewell	0	0	0	3
Appleby	7	1	2	0
Aylesbury	6	0	12	0
—— Bridewell	0	0	0	3
Aylsham	0	0	0	4
Barking	0	0	0	1
Basford	2	0	0	0
Bath	10	0	0	2
Batley	17	1	0	0
Beaumaris	4	0	1	0
Beccles	0	0	0	9
Bedford	7	0	2	0
—— Bridewell	0	0	0	2
Berkhamsted	0	0	0	1
Berwick	2	0	0	0
	56	2	17	25

	Debtors. Men.	Wom.	Felons &c.	Pet. Off.
Beverley	0	0	0	1
—— Town	2	0	0	0
—— Hall-garth	1	0	0	0
Birmingham	0	0	0	8
Bodmin	0	0	0	13
—— Sheriff's Ward	12	1	0	0
Boston	0	0	2	0
Bradford	11	1	0	0
Brecon	3	0	3	0
Bristol	41	6	9	0
—— Bridewell	0	0	0	8
—— Lawford's-gate	0	0	0	5
Buntingford	0	0	0	1
Bury St. Edmunds	18	0	5	0
—— Bridewell	0	0	0	2
Cambridge	20	1	2	0
	108	9	21	38

	Debtors. Men.	Wom.	Felons &c.	Petty Offenders.
Cambridge Bridewell	0	0	0	7
—— Town	1	0	2	0
—— Bridewell	0	0	0	6
Canterbury	2	0	2	0
—— Bridewell	0	0	0	4
CARDIFF	2	1	0	0
—— Town	1	0	0	0
CARDIGAN	1	1	0	0
CARLISLE	32	0	21	0
—— City	2	1	0	0
CARMARTHEN	13	1	8	0
—— Town	0	0	1	0
CARNARVON	5	0	1	0
CHELMSFORD	34	0	7	0
—— Bridewell	0	0	0	27
CHESTER	18	1	4	0
—— City	6	1	5	0
—— Bridewell	0	0	0	1
Cheſterfield Bridewell	0	0	0	1
Cirenceſter	0	0	0	6
Clare	0	0	0	1
Colcheſter	0	0	4	0
—— Bridewell	0	0	0	1
Coventry	5	0	4	0
—— Bridewell	0	0	0	1
Cowbridge	0	0	0	2
Dartford	0	0	0	5
DERBY	12	0	6	0
Devizes	1	0	0	14
DOLGELLY	3	0	2	0
DORCHESTER	14	0	6	0
	152	6	73	76

	Debtors. Men.	Wom.	Felons &c.	Pet. Off.
Dover Caſtle	3	0	0	0
—— Town	1	0	1	0
DURHAM	12	2	22	0
—— Bridewell	0	0	0	9
Ely	7	0	1	0
—— Bridewell	0	0	0	2
EXETER	0	0	33	0
—— Sheriff's Ward	35	1	0	0
—— City	2	0	2	0
—— Bridewell	0	0	0	27
FLINT	1	0	3	0
Fokingham	0	0	0	2
Gainſborough	0	0	0	5
GLOUCESTER	15	1	24	0
—— City	1	0	1	0
Goſport	0	0	0	9
Guildford	0	0	0	3
Halifax	5	0	0	0
Halſted	0	0	0	5
HAVERFORDWEST	1	0	2	0
—— Town	0	1	0	0
HEREFORD	18	1	9	0
—— City	4	0	0	0
HERTFORD	1	0	17	0
—— Bridewell	0	0	0	1
HORSHAM	12	0	6	0
Hull	8	0	1	0
—— Bridewell	0	0	0	11
HUNTINGDON	10	1	14	0
IPSWICH	22	2	23	0
IVELCHESTER	32	1	15	0
	190	10	174	74

Kettering

	Debtors. Men.	Debtors. Wom.	Felons &c.	Petty Offenders.
Kettering	0	0	0	2
Kingſton	3	0	0	0
—— Bridewell	0	0	0	6
LANCASTER	67	5	11	0
LAUNCESTON	0	0	4	0
Lavenham	0	0	0	3
LEICESTER	22	1	10	0
—— Bridewell	0	0	0	8
—— Town	3	0	2	0
Lewes	0	0	0	8
LINCOLN	22	0	14	0
—— City	1	0	0	0
Litchfield	3	0	1	0
Liverpool	22	3	0	0
—— Bridewell	0	0	0	8
LONDON Bridewell	0	0	0	13
—— Borough Compter	13	3	2	0
—— Clerkenwell	0	0	45	0
—— Bridewell	0	0	0	171
—— Fleet	177	7	0	0
—— King's Bench	473	25	0	0
—— Marſhalſea	88	4	0	0
—— Newgate	46	5	141	0
—— New Ludgate	15	0	0	0
—— Poultry Compt.	43	3	0	0
—— Savoy	0	0	0	98
—— Tothill-Fields Bridewell	0	0	0	74
—— Whitechapel	5	0	0	0
—— Wood-ſtreet Compter	32	6	11	0
	1035	62	241	391

	Debtors. Men.	Debtors. Wom.	Felons &c.	Pet. Off.
Ludlow	0	0	2	0
Lynn Regis	3	0	2	0
MAIDSTONE	15	0	23	0
—— Bridewell	0	0	0	13
Mancheſter	0	0	0	11
Marlborough	0	0	0	4
Middlewich	0	0	0	5
MONMOUTH	6	0	12	0
MONTGOMERY	4	0	3	0
—— Bridewell	0	0	0	1
MORPETH	9	1	6	0
—— Bridewell	0	0	0	3
Nantwich	2	0	0	0
Newcaſtle	13	1	4	0
—— ſmall Gaol	0	0	0	1
—— Bridewell	0	0	0	7
Newport, Eſſex	0	0	0	9
NORTHAMPTON	14	1	15	0
—— Town	1	0	0	0
NORWICH	23	1	29	0
—— City	19	0	5	0
—— Bridewell	0	0	0	7
NOTTINGHAM	12	0	5	0
—— Town	2	0	0	0
OAKHAM	3	0	1	0
Odiam	0	0	0	5
OXFORD	12	1	4	0
Peterborough	1	0	0	0
—— Bridewell	0	0	0	1
Petworth	0	0	0	2
Plymouth	1	0	0	0
Portſmouth	6	0	1	0
	146	5	112	69

	Debtors. Men.	Wom.	Felons &c.	Petty Offenders.
PRESTEIGN	2	0	2	0
Preſton	0	0	0	17
READING	8	1	9	0
—— Bridewell	0	0	0	7
Richmond	6	0	0	1
Rippon Liberty	3	0	0	0
—— Town	1	0	0	1
Rocheſter	2	0	0	0
RUTHIN	2	0	2	0
St. Alban's Liberty	0	0	1	0
—— Bridewell	0	0	0	3
St. George's Fields Bridewell	0	0	0	44
SALISBURY	16	1	15	0
—— City	1	0	1	0
Sheffield	8	0	0	0
Shepton-Mallet	0	0	0	19
Sherborn	0	0	0	2
SHREWSBURY	19	4	10	0
—— Town	1	0	0	8
—— Bridewell	0	0	0	8
Southampton Sheriff's Ward	3	0	0	0
—— Town	0	0	1	0
—— Bridewell	0	0	0	1
SOUTHWARK	20	3	14	0
Southwell	0	0	0	17
Spalding	0	0	0	2
STAFFORD	40	0	14	0
	132	9	69	130

	Debtors. Men.	Wom.	Felons &c.	Pet. Off.
Stafford Bridewell	0	0	0	9
Swaffham	0	0	0	10
Taunton	0	0	0	10
Thetford	0	0	1	0
Thirſk	0	0	0	2
Uſk	0	0	0	7
Wakefield	0	0	0	20
Walſingham	0	0	0	2
WARWICK	21	1	28	0
—— Bridewell	0	0	0	12
WINCHESTER	12	0	26	0
—— Bridewell	0	0	0	11
Windſor Caſtle	1	0	0	0
—— Town	0	0	1	0
Wiſbeach	1	1	0	0
Witney	0	0	0	7
Wolverhampton	0	0	0	2
Woodbridge	0	0	0	1
WORCESTER	18	1	8	0
—— Bridewell	0	0	0	6
—— City	5	1	4	0
Wrexham	0	0	0	2
Wymundham	0	0	0	5
Yarmouth	4	0	4	0
YORK	64	9	16	0
—— City	9	3	2	0
—— St. Peter's	5	0	1	0
—— Bridewell	0	0	0	8
	140	16	91	114

Total,

THOUGH I have viſited all the County gaols, and I think all the County bridewells, as alſo many of the corporation and private-property priſons, yet as there are ſome few of the two latter which I did not ſee in 1779, we may add *ſixty* more priſoners on their account; and then probably we ſhall have nearly the average number of perſons confined at one time in the priſons of this kingdom.

Total,	Men Debtors	—	—	—	1959.
	Women Debtors	—	—	—	119.
	Felons &c.	—	—	—	798.
	Petty Offenders	—	—	—	917.
	Suppoſed omitted	—	—	—	60.
					3853.
Add to theſe,	Priſoners in the Hulks		—	—	526.
	Total Number of Priſoners		—	—	4379.

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